





## Kuwait Bars Cut in Oil Price Unless West Acts on Inflation

By Jim Hoagland

KUWAIT, Oct. 15 (WP).—The oil minister of Kuwait said today that petroleum exporters would not reduce oil prices unless Western countries "start to clean house inside and capture their own inflation."

In an interview that outlined much of the philosophy behind the firm position of one of the key swing votes in the petroleum-producing bloc, Finance and Oil Minister Abdel Rahman Salem al-Ahli also:

• Expressed skepticism about the new U.S. anti-inflation program that calls for voluntary cuts in petroleum consumption and about the disastrous economic consequences predicted by U.S. leaders as the effect of the quadrupling of oil prices in the last year.

"Everyone knows that the dollar was devalued and that the United States had balance-of-payments deficits before oil prices were raised... We reject propaganda that tries to cover the political and economic failures, whether in the U.S. or Europe," that cause world inflation, Mr. Ahli said.

• Suggested that instead of lowering the posted price of oil, the producers "should next year make the price \$20 a barrel" instead of the present \$11.85, to compensate the producers for continuing inflation and the loss of revenue caused by a global decrease in oil imports.

• Opposed suggestions by the Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, that a peace settlement in the Middle East would lead to a lowering of prices. "It would be foolish" to link the two issues, Mr. Ahli said.

• Criticized the functioning of the International Monetary Fund's special oil-financing fac-

ility and left open the possibility of Kuwait's participation in the fund next year, when vastly increased loans are expected from the producers.

Mr. Ahli said that the new Western pressure on prices and recycling of surplus funds has backfired by turning the debate into an explosive political struggle, with the West aiming at diminishing the sovereignty of the Third World producers and returning them to the status of minions of what Mr. Ahli called "the super wealthy people."

"You can get a sixth-grade student from the street to calculate the right price of oil when matched with world inflation and the other substitutes for energy and their cost," Mr. Ahli said. There is "no chance at all" of a price reduction "unless it is determined in a whole basket" of international trade reductions, he said. Mr. Ahli has supported the more militant countries on price increases at Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meetings without taking a leading position.

### Iran Denies Report

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Iranian officials denied today that Iran would reduce the price of oil.

The officials, who refused to be identified, made the statement to deny a report in The Washington Post and in today's editions of the International Herald Tribune.

"Iran has no intention of bringing down the basic price of oil," the officials said.

The officials said that "the market price of crude oil in the Persian Gulf, namely \$9.84 per barrel, just cannot be cut and Iran would not accept any reduction in this price."



GROUNDING—Line of British Airways Tridents standing idle on tarmac at Heathrow Airport yesterday as a dispute with the airline's maintenance engineers continued

to halt or delay most flights. In the background, a long-haul jumbo jet of the same line, not yet affected by the dispute, lands in the morning mist.

### Kissinger Meets Boumedienne

## U.S. and Algeria to Renew Diplomatic Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

that he and President Ford made Sept. 23 at the United Nations, warning of the consequences of a continuing rise in oil prices, were having a beneficial effect.

It is Mr. Kissinger's opinion that the oil producers were galvanized by the speeches and the determination expressed to organize the oil consumers to conserve energy and to consult with producers on trying to bring about an eventual drop in price. The talks he has had in Algeria and in Saudi Arabia, however, do not mean in Mr. Kissinger's mind that the prices will come down any time soon, but it does leave Mr. Kissinger hoping that they will not rise any higher.

Newsmen were also told that during last night's meeting Mr. Boumedienne and Mr. Kissinger cleared the way for the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries. The ac-

tual announcement is expected soon after the Rabat summit of Arab leaders. Mr. Boumedienne wanted to first formally tell his fellow Arabs of the decision, American officials said.

Algeria, along with many other Arab states, broke relations with the United States after the 1967 Middle East war, charging American collusion in the Israeli victory.

Since then, all Arab countries, except for Algeria and Iraq, have resumed relations. South Yemen

### Israelis' View Of Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

umna Uri Paa, writing in the Sunday edition of Yedioth Aharnoth, contended that "Dr. Kissinger represents our best chance at the moment for a tolerable existence in the future."

This sentiment is echoed by most of the government officials who have participated in the talks with Mr. Kissinger. They seem less in awe of him as a world figure now, but they still regard him as the best possible mediator Israel could have under the circumstances.

"There's no one else," a senior government official observed today. "No one else enjoys the confidence and trust of both sides the way he does."

The official added that the public criticism of Mr. Kissinger was more a reflection of the growing Israeli awareness of the political difficulties that lie ahead than specific commentary on the secretary and his role.

At the same time, one of the Israeli officials who has dealt with Mr. Kissinger during his previous visits described him privately today as a "Gollitzianer"—a Yiddish expression for a slippery, shrewd operator who tends to tell one person one thing and another person another.

"We realize Henry is giving different versions to us and the Arabs," the official said. "But he is still the best we have."

### Israelis Reject Confession Plea By Archbishop

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (AP).—

Greek Catholic archbishop, the Most Rev. Hilarion Capucel, suffered a setback today in his trial on charges of gun-running for Arab guerrillas when an Israeli court ruled that a confession he allegedly made to police was inadmissible evidence.

The three-judge District Court said it accepted police testimony for the prosecution that the prelate cooperated with his interrogators and confessed of his own free will.

The Syrian-born archbishop had said that the confession was extracted under duress, that he had been promised freedom if he confessed, and that once he had made his statement, his interrogator threatened him with murder if he retracted it.

But the court said the archbishop appeared to have been confused because the promise of freedom was made by secret service investigators in exchange for Archbishop Capucel's help in the investigation.

The archbishop was detained on Aug. 8, freed "for operative reasons," and was arrested on Aug. 18, presiding Judge Miriam Ben-Porat said.

Mrs. Ben-Porat said that "the defendant has the wisdom and grasp of the facts" to understand that the freedom he was promised was from the secret service and that his arrest by police was a separate matter.

### Pathet Lao Drive Reported in Laos

VIENTIANE, Oct. 15 (Reuter).—

Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops have launched a major attack against a key position near the strategic Plain of Jars in northern Laos, military sources said today.

They said an attack against Ban Phou Khou was launched four days ago and that fighting was believed to be continuing around the outpost.

### 3 Awarded Nobel Prizes

(Continued from Page 1)

theoretical and experimental, in the physical chemistry of macromolecules. These molecules make up common commercial plastics and important biological compounds such as protein, cellulose, rubber or nucleic acids.

"Chemists used to mix various components and know that they would get nylon, but did not know exactly why," the academy said. Thanks to Flory, they now know why it turns out to be nylon."

Prof. Flory, a native of Sterling, Ill., has done research on synthetic fibers, synthetic rubber and other polymeric substances for DuPont de Nemours in Wilmington, Del., and for Goodyear.

He also has been professor of chemistry at Cornell and was head of research at the Mellon Institute in Pittsburgh before coming to Stanford in 1961, where he is chairman of the chemistry research department. He received his doctor's degree at Ohio State.

### Paris Scores Oil Pool Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

decisions whether this would be acceptable to the French. The hope remained that in due course the French would decide to join after all. But the problem of French "face" is deeply involved and it was thought that they would take some time to change their attitude.

The basis of the group's plan is that in times of emergency—and under precisely defined conditions—its members would share their oil reserves for the duration of an embargo. Only Norway, currently a member of the group, but soon to be a net exporter of oil as a result of North Sea strikes, has expressed reservations about signing the treaty.

The other major topic of today's ministerial talks was Britain's proposed "renegotiation" of its membership in the OPEC. Foreign Secretary James Callaghan urged the other OPEC members to speed up the renegotiation process. Estimating that the new Labor administration would be in power for at least 4 1/2 years, Mr. Callaghan said renegotiation should be started quickly on those subjects which have not so far been touched upon.

His tough stand came as a surprise, since Mr. Simon earlier had predicted that Congress would approve the administration's trade-reform bill, including most-favored-nation status for Russia, before the end of the year.

Mr. Simon said his talks had been "extremely friendly, frank and open." He said the Russians had even accepted with good grace President Ford's decision to block a \$500-million grain shipment here.

"We were not upset nor did they show any antagonism on the subject whatsoever," he said at a news conference.

Mr. Simon said he held "very lengthy" talks on the subject with Nikolai Patolichev, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade.

He said the talks covered "the entire world grain situation—what the demands and market would be and what indeed the crop production would be."

"We have a full handle on the problem," he said.

Mr. Simon said he would further discuss the grain problem and other issues during a meeting with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist party.

Mr. Simon did not say what, if any, measures would be adopted to prevent recurrence of the grain controversy. He said he will report his findings directly to President Ford.

Oil and Inflation. "We explained the problems that we have in the United States, with an inflation rate exacerbated by the escalation of oil prices as well as the explosion in food prices," he said. "We have to work on these problems and work together."

Mr. Simon said the grain controversy was "one of the difficulties and impediments that arise in any growing relationship such as ours."

He added he had not discussed in detail the Jewish emigration question, which has delayed passage of the bill.

### Mavros Quits to Lead His Party in Elections

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (AP).—

Foreign Minister George Mavros resigned tonight to lead his Center Union party's campaign for the Nov. 17 parliamentary elections, the first in Greece in 10 years.

Mr. Mavros had been foreign minister since the military junta yielded its power in July.

Most other members of the government resigned last week to run for election. Mr. Mavros, who has headed the Greek delegation during the Cyprus peace talks, stayed in office in expectation of further negotiations, which did not materialize.

### When Prince Succeeds Franco

## Army Chief Pledges Support For Spanish Liberalization

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP).—The head of Spain's 220,000-man army indicated today that the armed forces would back political liberalization of the country when Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon succeeds Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

In a speech, the minister of the army, Lt. Gen. Francisco Coloma Gallegos, declared that the armed forces were "more united than ever."

"And they (the armed forces) are prepared to widen that which the laws have authenticated and this is the reason for their existence," he said.

The 62-year-old general, a veteran of North African service, made the unusual remarks in his second public speech within a week.

### Pledge Is Seen

Political sources were divided as to his intent. But it appeared to many that he was pledging nonintervention by the armed forces if Prince Juan Carlos wished to bring about legal changes after succeeding Gen. Franco, 82, as chief of state.

His remarks also were seen as an assurance to the country that there was no movement of young officers within the armed forces such as the one which overthrew the Portuguese rightist regime in April.

Last week, Gen. Coloma Gallegos said: "Our armed forces are not political and don't make politics in the strictest sense."

Today, the general spoke in the northeastern city of Zamora, and Prince Juan Carlos was at his side.

### Political Activity

That an army officer, closely aligned with Gen. Franco's regime during all of his career, spoke publicly was viewed as a reflection of the unprecedented political activity in Spain in recent weeks.

Editorials and columns have described the 36-year-old Prince, designated by Gen. Franco as his heir on the day of state, as the central hope for a peaceful transition of power when Gen. Franco's rule ends.

Additional support for the Prince also was expressed today by the military commander of the conservative Burgos military district.

The government has not publicly acknowledged concern over the Portuguese regime, which appears to be turning to the left.

But political leaders and government officials have expressed fear in private that the 35 years of political inactivity under Gen. Franco could result, upon his departure, in a sudden vacuum. They fear that the left, organized clandestinely since the end of the Spanish Civil War in 1939, would be the only force prepared to take over.

This "risk" has been cited repeatedly in the past.

## Wilson Drafts Plan Seek To Aid Industry, Halt Lay

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—

Prime Minister Harold Wilson and his Labor cabinet today met for the first time since their party's victory by a three-vote parliamentary majority in Thursday's general election. They drafted a program designed to help inflation-hit industry and prevent mass unemployment.

Government officials said that the program will form the key-stone of legislation to be presented to the new government when it meets Parliament Oct. 29.

Later, Mr. Wilson held separate meetings with the councils of the Trades Union Congress and the Confederation of British Industry.

The object of the meetings was to find ways of halting a growing tide of industrial bankruptcies caused by inflation and cash shortages.

The government feared that these would cause mass layoffs of workers.

Particularly Worried. Government sources said that the Wilson government is particularly worried by the issue of cash problems and the rising number of industrial bankruptcies.

The Treasury announced that Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey will present a special crisis budget to Parliament Nov. 12.

Government sources said that he may pump up to £1 billion (\$2.3 billion) into industry. Replying to Mr. Wilson's broadcast message to the nation yesterday in which he warned of two years of austerity, Conservative leader Edward Heath said today:

"We in the Federal don't live in a banana Colonization in Europe and the sooner they see better for all."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany on the basis of a legal commission, that it submitting bill would violate German-American trade It has asked the U. S. parliament to prevent provisions from affecting companies doing here.

Graftee Gets Pacemaker. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 15 (Reuter).—Surgeons at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital have implanted a pacemaker in Louis Russell, 49, the world's longest living heart transplant patient. Mr. Russell was given a new heart in 1968.

pened in the sov required press. Premier Carlos Arias has pledged to come u law permitting "politi cations" by the end of Mr. Arias announced aization plan in Fur is pushing it with grea since the Portuguese a so-called associations a as the first step toward parties.

## Fanfani T Soundings Italy Coal

ROME, Oct. 15 (F

Premier-designate Amintore Fanfani today concluded ft ings on restoring a ce power in Italy and a guarded optimism a chances of success.

Mr. Fanfani, who a mandate from Presi vanni Leone yesterday a new government, con intention to group his tian Democrats with clists, Social Demos Republicans in a new

He told newsmen would mean finding a platform reconciling of opinion on the s political, economic and problems.

The fact that none o ties has significantly sh tion since Mariano Rum party coalition collapse ago had aroused widea

simism about the chan urecting this kind t man partnership.

But today political were more optimistic, that, although positio parties on individual not changed, they seem to come to terms.

Mr. Rumor's govern lapsed in a dispute b Socialists and Social on economic policy, publicans quit the gov a similar row last June

Speaking to newsmen situations with Mr. 3 day Social Democrat Luigi Romita said it ceivable that comm should not be found t prospective coalition.

He said that if the agreement, the cour have to move toward

eral elections in a pow presenting Italy with between "the entry of munist into the cabir formation of a reacti ernment."

Mr. Fanfani will op tions with other op tioners Thursday meeting tomorrow of tian Democratic leade

## Bonn Labor Warns U.S. On Worker

HAMBURG, Oct. 15

—West Germany's leader today warned States that it should ere with enactment o give workers an equal shareholders in mass, Germany's biggest en

Hans-Oskar Vetter, of the seven-million-m man Labor Federation the American Chambe merce in Germany— threats of "political" pressure and investm to block passage of t stimming, or worker c nation bill.

Mr. Vetter told a con printers that the Uni is regarded in Germ great nation with grea accomplish in the wor added:

"We in the Federal don't live in a banana Colonization in Europe and the sooner they see better for all."

The American Chamber of Commerce in Germany on the basis of a legal commission, that it submitting bill would violate German-American trade It has asked the U. S. parliament to prevent provisions from affecting companies doing here.

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## ly, Unused Building

Nixon Aides' Pressure Seen  
Acquisition Near His Home

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP).—Facing pressure from the White House, the federal government this week tentatively agreed to acquire a 10-acre property for an unused building 10 miles from San Clemente so that former president's records could be stored near his home, Washington Post has disclosed.

Federal General Services Administration, which acquired a 10-acre property in a coastal town of Laguna Niguel, Calif., has insisted that it was to house federal offices. But three days after the GSA began seeking offers for it, the building was sold to a private contractor. GSA acknowledges that it was plans to fill—almost with its own records—only part of the one-million-foot structure, which was to be used by 7,000 workers. The government still needs for the property an exchange for the building.

rd Backs  
ckefeller  
'Integrity'

Continued from Page 1

of \$300,000 to the 1972 campaign and President later reversal of a Civil Liberties Board ruling against Air Lines. The Rockefeller family large interests in East-Lines.

ing to committee. The Times reported, the of the two events—the and the CAB ruling—had raised the minds of some members. The judiciary panel is an inquiry into the nomination and possession of the Rockefeller on governmental agencies law.

New York, Mr. Rockefeller the federal probe of his "There's not a thing I've and hardly anything I've that hasn't been gone

said 400 FBI agents have been going over his tax returns. "I've never anything like it," he said. "I've never anything like it."

whether he felt it was treatment, Mr. Rockefeller "It's America—the way our works."

Rockefeller said he believes "that must pass on his tations to be vice-president satisfied, but he added he takes votes for granted. "I've never anything like it," he said. "I've never anything like it."

Rockefeller called President Saturday, read him the "his apology to Mr. Gold-son and the Congress over his gift-giving. A later side said later Mr. sured the former governor here is no problem."

Mr. Nessen was asked the President's reaction to the President's spokesman. "Ford's response was that campaign tactics are not a" but that he felt Mr. Miller's "disavowal" and his "indicate the governor's" toward such tactics.

though Gov. Rockefeller nothing about the book, seen said, "the President him for assuming the ability and making the apology, and the President quite faith in Gov. Rockefeller."

richman Defense Charges  
Nixon 'Lied' to 'Save Neck'

Continued from Page 1

John Ehrlichman and Ed Ehrlichman from Washington disclosure of the facts Ehrlichman recommended it time over and over Mr. Frates said.

he time that Mr. Nixon lied Ehrlichman one of the public servants he had down, Mr. Frates said, "the liberally withholding information from him, covering up his own neck."

"Simple Terms"

simple terms, Mr. Ehrlichman had been had by his boss, "President of the United States," Mr. Frates said.

Nixon's praise of Ehrlichman was made when he said "the acceptance of man's" and Mr. Haldeman's resignation in April, 1973. Frates said Ehrlichman's "tion was forced on him at heat would be taken off resident, and the President of there knowing that he was covering up."

ence will show, he said, Mr. Nixon called Ehrlichman Camp David, Md., before resignation, "and told him, 'you have been my com-pany, but I didn't follow you. It's all my fault. If you followed my advice, we'd be in this situation.'"

"Tapes Important"

Frates emphasized the importance to his defense case of White House tapes, which

ing in Laguna Niguel, the trade will cost the taxpayers an additional sum that could run as high as \$18 million, government records show.

Although the GSA has denied that there is any connection between the acquisition of the Laguna Niguel building and former President Richard Nixon's records, documents in the GSA's San Francisco regional office show that the agency wanted the seven-story building for storage of Mr. Nixon's records and for projected offices for the former Western White House and the 1972 Republican National Convention then planned for San Diego.

The huge building, in a town about two hours by car from Los Angeles, was built for Rockwell International Corp., a major defense and aerospace contractor.

Before it was completed, Rockwell decided that it could not use the building because its business was declining and put it up for sale. After Rockwell found no takers on the private market, the firm succeeded in convincing the GSA in 1971 to acquire the building.

GSA files in San Francisco show that when the Office of Management and Budget later expressed opposition to the trade, then White House counselor Robert Finch intervened with the office and secured final approval of the transaction.

## To Help Nixon

Rayburn Handlik, a former White House aide who acknowledges making calls to gain approval of the transaction while he was executive assistant to Mr. Finch, said that its purpose was to help Mr. Nixon.

"They [the GSA] wanted a building near San Clemente," he said. "The memo didn't say it would be for the Western White House, but they would say it orally." These references by GSA officials, he said, were made in almost "hushed tones."

Casper Weinberger, who approved the acquisition of the Rockwell building when he was head of the Office of Management and Budget, said that he had not been informed by the GSA of the trade's additional costs to the government. These costs stemmed from the fact that the property acquired by Rockwell—primarily buildings in El Segundo and Century Park, Calif.—had already been occupied by Rockwell for performance of a defense contract at no cost to the government. After the government traded away the buildings, Rockwell was allowed under terms of its contracts to begin charging the government for its continued use of the buildings.

Mr. Weinberger, now Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, blamed the GSA for giving him "substantively incorrect and misleading" information by not informing him of these costs.

## Connection Denied

Arthur Sampson, administrator of the GSA, denied any connection between the acquisition and Mr. Nixon's interests.

Mr. Sampson, who has previously defended GSA improvements to Mr. Nixon's San Clemente and Key Biscayne homes, said that the GSA realized after it decided to acquire the Rockwell building that it could be used to store Mr. Nixon's papers.

Mr. Sampson called the acquisition of the Rockwell building, "the best bargain the government ever got for a building. It would cost twice the money to build it today." He said that the building was required for "federal needs" and that the acquisition would not have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget if it were not needed.



TROUBLE IN BOSTON—Residents from South Boston chanting anti-busing slogans Monday night outside a hotel where Sen. Edward Kennedy and other Democrats were attending fund-raising dinner for Democratic candidates.

Governor Requests U.S. Troops  
After Boston School Fighting

BOSTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Gov. Francis Sargent of Massachusetts asked President Ford today to send federal troops into racially troubled Boston.

Gov. Sargent said he also has asked the commander of the Massachusetts National Guard, Maj. Gen. Vahan Vartanian, to mobilize the guard in various armories around the state.

The action came after racial fighting broke out at Hyde Park High School, bringing out tactical police. It was the latest in a series of racial incidents stemming from the use of busing to integrate the city's schools.

Gov. Sargent said "I will not hesitate" to send the guard into the streets of Boston if the request for federal troops is denied and trouble continues in the Boston schools.

At the White House, Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said Mr. Ford's position against use of federal force remains unchanged.

"He believes law enforcement is a local and state responsibility," Mr. Nessen said. "Federal troops should not be sent in until local and state resources have been exhausted."

[There appeared to be a disagreement between Gov. Sargent

and the White House whether he had made a "formal" request for troops, United Press International reported.

[The agency quoted Mr. Nessen as saying, "There's been no formal request for troops from Gov. Sargent." But Gov. Sargent said he had phoned the President's office, spoken to an aide and made his request "under my constitutional authority as governor."]

The fighting at Hyde Park High School caused at least seven injuries before officials closed the school for the day. It was the only incident reported as a white boycott of many schools remained in effect.

The school, located in a white area, was closed shortly after 10:30 a.m., and buses arrived to take students home. A school official who refused to be quoted by name said, "The situation is just too delicate to continue classes."

Hospitals in the area of the school reported seven persons were treated, including a 15-year-old white boy who suffered stab wounds in the abdomen and a 17-year-old white boy who said he was hit over the head with a chair.

Woman in Mills' Car Backs  
His Version, Criticizes Police

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP).—Breaking a week-long silence, the woman involved in the "Tidal Basin incident" with Rep. Wilbur Mills, D-Ark., has backed up his version and complained that the press "is trying to destroy a great man."

"What Mr. Mills said was exactly what happened," Mrs. Annabel Battistella, a 38-year-old Argentine and former dancer, said in a telephone interview. She reportedly worked as a stripper in a Washington nightclub and was billed as "the Argentine Firecracker."

Mrs. Battistella expressed confidence that the political career of Rep. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, would not be ruined by the episode which took place in the predawn hours of Oct. 7.

"I am sure when he goes to

Arkansas, he will be able to talk to his people like he used to," she said.

Mrs. Battistella refused to elaborate on Rep. Mills' statement about the events of Oct. 7 beyond saying it was accurate. But she differed with U.S. Park Police accounts in at least one aspect.

Police said she jumped into the Tidal Basin, a backwater of the Potomac River, after police stopped Rep. Mills' unlighted car speeding at night and he emerged, smelling of alcohol and his face bleeding.

Mrs. Battistella expressed confidence that the political career of Rep. Mills, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, would not be ruined by the episode which took place in the predawn hours of Oct. 7.

"I am sure when he goes to



Annabel Battistella, when she was performing as Fanne Foxe.

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## Envoy's Image Is Refurbished

## Annenberg Plans to Leave Britain on Oct. 30

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—After two dozen farewell parties, a couple of false starts and contributions of more than \$1 million to British organizations, Ambassador Walter Annenberg announced definite plans yesterday to leave London.

The envoy, appointed 5 1/2 years ago by his close friend, Richard Nixon, said he would return to the United States Oct. 30, although no successor has yet been named. He added that he would leave as a deep admirer of all things British but worried about the economic plight that "threatens their way of life."

He also leaves with a much kinder British press than when he arrived and, in many ways, with a better image. It has been an uphill climb, starting from wide-spread questioning in London and Washington over whether he was the right man to represent the United States in Britain.

## Money, Goodwill, Silence

A combination of money, goodwill and silence contributed to Mr. Annenberg's recovery after his shaky start. He was regarded as too inexperienced in foreign affairs—a publisher and television station owner who got the job because of heavy contributions to Republican party causes, a big business figure who lacked eloquence.

All that is no longer a topic of conversation. Many remember his widely publicized meeting with Queen Elizabeth, when he presented his credentials, but the ambassador laughs about it now and speakers introducing him at dinners point to the incident in jest.

The derision arose because, at the meeting, seen by millions as part of a TV program on the royal family, Mr. Annenberg used what the press called "preposterous circumlocutions." When asked by the Queen whether he was living in the embassy, he replied that he lived in the residence, subject to "some of the discomforts as a result of the need for elements of refurbishment and rehabilitation."

At a recent farewell dinner, he said that his advice to his successor would be to say only "Yes ma'am" if the Queen asked whether he was comfortable in his new home.

At a luncheon with American newsmen yesterday, Mr. Annenberg talked of the "difficulties thrust on me by journalistic attacks" at the outset but said they merely provided an "incentive for a better performance." He said he admired the British for their graciousness and dignity and added that he would always be grateful to Mr. Nixon for

"giving me the greatest honor in my life."

Mr. Annenberg kept his public speeches to a minimum, relied heavily on his staff and found a variety of causes in need. Through his charitable and educational trusts in the United States, he contributed to British organizations such as the Royal Opera House, the British Museum, St. Paul's Cathedral, the London Zoo and several British school and university funds.

He put part of his famous art collection on exhibit at the Tate Gallery and paid for the catalogue and all the insurance so that admission could be free.

Mr. Annenberg, the publisher of TV Guide, Seventeen magazine and the Daily Racing Form, said that he spent about \$250,000 a year on maintaining his residence and entertaining. He explained that part of that was recovered in tax write-offs. He added that the house could probably be operated on less.

Saxbe Hopeful  
On Watergate

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 15 (AP).—Attorney General William Saxbe says that no more indictments are expected in the Watergate affair.

"The people who have been indicted are all the ones that will be indicted," Mr. Saxbe told newsmen before a speech here last night.

Mr. Saxbe said special prosecutor Leon Jaworski "did a good job" and said he hopes to name a successor before Mr. Jaworski's resignation becomes effective Oct. 25. Mr. Jaworski resigned on Saturday, saying his job was almost finished and he wanted to return to his Houston law firm.

He had been the only one of the first seven defendants still behind bars, serving a minimum sentence of six years and eight months.

Liddy was released from the District of Columbia Jail pending appeal on two convictions, one for the June 17, 1972, break-in at the Democratic National Committee's headquarters and the other for conspiracy in the Ellsberg burglary case.

The appeal on convictions for conspiracy, burglary and wiretapping in the original break-in has already been heard by the U.S. Court of Appeals. Arguments for the Ellsberg case conviction have not yet been scheduled.

On Oct. 3, Liddy, 44, completed an 18-month sentence for contempt for his refusal to testify before Watergate grand juries. It was the contempt citation that prevented him from obtaining freedom while the other convictions worked their way through the appeals process.

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## Limited Dosages of Vitamin C Called an Aid in Cold Therapy

By Nancy Hicks

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A Canadian researcher has reported finding therapeutic value in using vitamin C to treat symptoms of the common cold in much lower doses than previously had been recommended.

Dr. Terence Anderson, an epidemiologist at the University of Toronto, reported a 30-per-cent reduction in the severity of cold symptoms in persons who took only a small amount of vitamin C—less than 250 milligrams a day regularly and one gram a day when the symptoms of a cold began.

These amounts represent a fraction of those recommended by Dr. Linus Pauling, the Nobel Prize-winning chemist who three years ago popularized the vitamin C regimen in his book "Vitamin C and the Common Cold."

Dr. Anderson's conclusions were based on a controlled study of more than 600 volunteers in Toronto.

His findings were reported at a three-day conference on vitamin

C sponsored by the New York Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Human Nutrition of Columbia University.

Almost 50 research teams from around the world gathered this past weekend to share findings of their studies of vitamin C (more technically known as ascorbic acid).

They discussed its customary use—as a nutrient to prevent the deficiency disease scurvy—and its newer, more controversial uses. These include prevention of colds and relief of the symptoms of respiratory infections.

Some researchers are even working to see if ascorbic acid can be beneficial in preventing cancer of the stomach and bladder—research in which results are inconclusive.

Despite all this laboratory activity—and Dr. Anderson's findings—the use of vitamin C as anything except a vitamin remains controversial. Even Dr. Anderson said that "there are many, many questions to be answered."

A study of the effectiveness of vitamin C in treating colds suffered by employees at the National Institutes of Health concluded that "ascorbic acid had at best only minor influence on the duration and severity of colds."

Similarly, a study of Navajo children, conducted by Dr. John Connelan of the University of Pittsburgh, found that "there was no meaningful difference" in school absence between children who were given ascorbic acid and those given a placebo.

## 12 Bullfighters In Lisbon Join Class Struggle

LISBON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).

—Twelve working-class bullfighters, angry at the alleged domination of their profession by aristocratic matadors, occupied the headquarters of the bullfighters' trade union here today.

"We cannot permit certain elements belonging to the top bourgeois aristocracy to represent an occupational group which comes mainly from the most underprivileged and exploited classes of our people," the rebels said.

They suggested that the best bullfighters were being assigned to the more aristocratic fighters, from families who reared the bulls, and called on the government to check the accounts of the 180-member union to see if this was true.

Bullfighting is a major sport in Portugal, with toreros mounted on horses. The bulls are not killed.

## Bus Driver Runs Wild

LICHTENBURG, South Africa,

Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A bus driver—taunted by impatient passengers who said that he was asleep—jumped from his seat and stabbed 11 persons, killing one and seriously wounding another, police said.

## Cattle-Raisers Market Corn

## U.S. Livestock to Change Diet As Feed Costs Set Records

By Seth S. King

VAN METTER, Iowa, Oct. 15 (NYT).—On the Robert Baur farm, the ponderous harvest machines were trundling through the cornfields a second time, a step farmers rarely take in normal years.

Mr. Baur, like an increasing number of beef cattle feeders, was cutting and collecting the cornstalks after his combines had stripped off the ripened ears and shelled them.

These stalks will not fatten his cattle as much or as quickly as the shelled corn. But by feeding the stalks to his animals through the winter, he can keep them going at a much lower cost and sell part of his corn at the best market prices in memory.

Livestock feed costs are now at record levels and no improvement is expected before next fall. As a result, production of pork and poultry is declining and agricultural economists are predicting a 5-per-cent drop in total meat and poultry supplies in the next 12 months.

Even so, these supplies are expected to be as large as those in 1967.

## Weather Patterns

The use of guide stalks as a supplement could stretch this year's diminished corn and soybean crops, which one of the worst weather patterns in 20 years has reduced to levels 18 and 20 per cent below 1973.

In normal years most cattle feeders who grow their own corn

have enough and do not bother to use the stalks.

Within the next three weeks, all the corn and soybeans planted last spring in the United States will be harvested and no more will become available until the autumn of 1975.

Despite spring floods, summer drought and premature frosts, the 1974 corn crop will be the fifth largest that American farmers have grown. The soybean crop will be only slightly smaller than last year's, which until last year's was the largest ever grown.

Yet domestic and foreign demand has become so great that by next September the remaining supply will be down to bare "pipeline" levels.

As a result by the end of last week, prices for corn and soybeans, the principal livestock and poultry feeds, were near the record highs of a week ago, before President Ford—noled the latest grain sale to Russia.

Hog and poultry raisers are caught between sharply rising costs for the feed they use and stockyard prices for beef, pork and broilers that are still below those of last year. As a result, the hog and poultry raisers are reducing their numbers.

This has led farm forecasters to expect a reduction of 5 per cent from the past 12 months in the total supply of beef, pork and poultry that will be available to housewives in the next year.



HONORING A HERO—Vietnamese musicians lead old funeral wagon in Saigon, ing the death of a national hero, King Tran Hung Dao, who died more than seven centuries ago. He is venerated for saving Vietnam from Mongol invaders in the 13th ce

## Senate Panel Assails Administration

## U.S. Aid to Cyprus Seen Used Politically

By Leslie H. Gelb

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT).—A Senate subcommittee has issued a report charging the Ford administration with using humanitarian relief on Cyprus for political ends.

At the same time, a State Department memorandum has been obtained that tends to confirm these charges by emphasizing the "political advantages" to Washington and Ankara of relief aid to Cypriot refugees.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., chairman of the Senate subcommittee on refugees, charged the administration with providing relief to promote "Turkish interests rather than in pursuing a resolution of the crisis which will permit the return of refugees to their homes."

In the State Department memo, "Humanitarian Relief on Cyprus," which was obtained by The New York Times, it is said that the relief effort could have important political advantages.

Specifically, the memo referred to relief aid as a way to "improve the political climate" for negotiations, demonstrate a "balanced policy," and as an opportunity to strengthen Turkey's "international image" and "bargaining position."

State Department officials said the memo had "no status," that it was a "thinkpiece," not approved as policy. It was learned, however, that the memo was given by Joseph Sisco, the under secretary of state for political affairs, to William Crawford, the new U.S. ambassador to Cyprus, as part of his briefing material.

Mr. Crawford left Aug. 29 for his new assignment, and he used the memo to brief his staff on the purpose of humanitarian relief. He succeeded Rodger Davis, who was shot dead last summer when the embassy in Nicosia was besieged by an angry crowd of Greek Cypriots.

While two State Department officials insisted that the memo represented only "the personal views of two policy planners," they both termed it a "good memo," given its limitations. "What it does not cover," the official said, "is our simple desire to prevent people from starving. And you've got to remember we started the relief effort before that piece of paper was written."

The subcommittee staff, which recently returned from a study mission to Cyprus, cited what it called Washington's "tilt" toward

Turkey as the main obstacle to an easing of the Cypriot refugee situation.

The report stated that roughly half the population of Cyprus, or about 285,000 people, can be classified as refugees or detainees. Of that total, 184,000 are Greek Cypriots displaced from their homes in areas now occupied by Turkish military forces.

The International Committee of the Red Cross and UN relief personnel, according to the re-

port, are denied "free a needy Greeks in Turkish ed areas."

The report calls on the States "to use its vast and good offices with T persuade it to allow th of a substantial number Cypriot refugees to the as a first step—a 'gesture field believe will break t lock over the remain negotiations."

## Old-Style Politics of Greece Altered by Newcomers, T

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Oct. 15 (NYT).—Shortly after Constantine Caramanlis returned to Greece last July and became Premier, he addressed the nation on television. His advisers were "astonished" at how stiff and nervous he seemed in front of the cameras.

Mr. Caramanlis, a Premier for eight years, a politician of international reputation, had never made a speech on television before.

That is only one way in which political life has changed here since the last parliamentary elections more than 10 years ago. Last week, as martial law was lifted and politicians started preparing for new elections on Nov. 17, they faced enormous problems.

When the military staged a coup here in 1967, they seized the records, the offices—even the furniture—of all the parties. Political life was forced underground.

Changing Ways

Greeks are "political animals," one politician noted, and only hours after the military regime collapsed, the old, personal networks were already starting to function openly again. But some of the older leaders had died off, or crumbled under the psychological pressures of dictatorship. Younger politicians, with no forum to learn their trade or make their reputations, had failed to develop. As a result, said one campaign aide, there is today "a dearth of good candidates."

Mr. Caramanlis had special problems, since he left the country as leader of a conservative party, the National Radical Union, and returned with the idea of creating a broader organization, the New Democracy.

"It's really a mess," said one of his workers. "Our whole party was right-wing, and we had a large percentage of members who collaborated with the junta. Now we have to be very, very strict about screening them out."

In trying to revamp the old party, Mr. Caramanlis's advisers brought in a group of young "technocrats," junior-executive types with degrees from places like the University of Michigan and Harvard Business School. Their organization charts and systems analyses have shaken up the old guard, which thinks of politics as going down to the neighborhood coffee shop and talking to their friends.

"We had a meeting to decide

what equipment we in the offices," said one of newcomers. "Someone saw Xerox machine and the didn't know what we v ing about."

TV Impact

The main technologic in 10 years, of course, television. Political adv prohibited, and all part given equal air time. perts agree that the ho will have a sizable imp

"Every village has mar now," noted George I Premier's chief political advisers have become r interested in politics i TV, but we just don't result that will have."

With the campaign a week old, headquarters ready crammed with f and aspiring candidates, offered to install a la ing system to preserve Caramanlis's words for he was quickly ushered

Veteran Drops

ATHENS, Oct. 15 Panayiotis Canellopoulk year veteran of politics, ed yesterday that he wi candidate for parliame Nov. 17 elections.

Mr. Canellopoulos, 72, to have been disappoint being in the governmen named power July 24 outgoing military junta been the last constituti pointed premier, in a regime at the time of tary coup of 1967.

## Italian Police Killed in Bari With Terror

MILAN, Oct. 15 (Re national policeman was a gunbattle with suspect bers of the Italian left ground Red Brigades on today, the police said.

The battle took pla down between about 100 uniformed belonging to anti-terrorism squad armed men.

Two of these were in ment which the crowd surrounded and the th shooting when the polk him. He was shot, kille the policeman

badly wounded in the Police took the woun man to a hospital and one of the other men apartment, but the thir

Both the captured me to identify themse wounded gunman was n he claiming he was a prisoner."

## N.Y. Times Barred by C

SANTIAGO, Oct. 15 The Chilean military is announced yesterday

York Times correspond athen Kandell has been nently banned from th Mr. Kandell was tur when he arrived at th

Comdr. Enrique Mof official of the interior said Mr. Kandell, namu in Buenos Aires, "would permitted to return" to Comdr. Montero gave on the ban. Government said it was because Mr. Kandell had written the government object



## Taiwan is one of the best places in the world for investment capital. Naturally, Continental Bank is there.

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Concern about the economic ramifications of Taiwan's international political problems appears manifestly misplaced. Taiwan's share of world trade continues to increase steadily.

Moreover, the mood in Taipei is optimistic, as evidenced by the fact that construction is booming.

Those familiar with Continental Bank's policy of focusing on key world markets will not be surprised to learn that Continental has been active in Taiwan for over a decade. Continental was initially represented through correspondent banks, then—growing with Taiwan—added an affiliate and a representative office. In January of 1973, because of Taiwan's predictable increasing importance in the world business community, Continental Bank opened a full service branch at 62 Nanking East Road, Section 2, Taipei, Taiwan.

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سكنا من الامم



## Zaire Campaigns Help Bind Africans, Visiting U.S. Blacks

By Thomas A. Johnson

INSHASA, Zaire, Oct. 15 (AP)—The immediate effects of two recent emotional campaigns—a post-heavyweight championship fight and a three-day music festival—are noticeable here. However, it is too early to tell if the long-range goals of these promotions will be met.

## Half of House Near Defeat in Kenya Vote

NAIROBI, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—The cabinet ministers, including Prime Minister Njoroge Mungai, nine assistant ministers lost their seats in Kenya's general election.

With about three-quarters of votes counted today, it appears that at least half the members of the old Parliament would not be returned, following the pattern in 1969 when two-thirds of the house were defeated.

Since Kenya is a one-party state, the results of the election are second since independence years ago—mean a change of policies rather than of policy.

The country, under President J. M. Odinga, is expected to continue on its basic policy of free enterprise.

## Council of State Confirms 5 Men in Lisbon Junta

OSLON, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Lisbon's Council of State today approved the appointment of five new members of the ruling junta to replace for-president Antonio de Spínola.

The council, controlled by the Armed Forces Movement, also authorized new President Francisco de Costa Gomes.

He will address the General Assembly and have five army, navy and air officers whose appointment he was named by the Armed Forces Movement.

The 21-man council is composed of leading army and civilian figures.

## Derichs to Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—Soviet Minister Hans Friedl is leaving today for four days of talks in the Soviet Union.

He will explore natural resources.

of people of African descent who live abroad, were to help unify its own 22 million people and to attract foreign capital to help exploit its considerable resources.

The initial meetings between Africans and visiting black Americans, who make up the majority of the entertainers, technicians and tourists now in Kinshasa, have been marked by joy and excitement on both sides.

Although the fight between George Foreman and Muhammad Ali has been put off until Oct. 20, young barefoot boys in the city's sandy lots sport Foreman or Ali promotional buttons while engaging in mock boxing matches.

Young girls, in a region where most entertainers are men, are now harmonizing in French and in Lingala, the local dialect, in imitation of the routines of visiting singing groups such as the Ponder Sisters and the Sisters Slag.

Greeting in Lingala

And the Americans, laden with ivory tusks, wooden and copper masks, malachite jewelry and African robes—much of it gifts from the Zaire government or local citizens—are practicing greetings in Lingala.

As many as 1,000 visitors, officials believe, have been caught up in a whirlwind of African hospitality as the government has put on receptions, parties, luncheons, dinners and early-morning breakfasts.

The many problems of logistics, language and communications that grew naturally out of so large a promotion in this capital city were eventually solved. And an expression of "no problems" has become something of a battle cry for the visitors and their hosts.

The expression was popularized by Tshimumpu, the head of the press operation of the Zaire commission for the fight and the principal African troubadour here.

A young man with a quick smile and a Madison Avenue flair, Mr. Tshimumpu has managed to help bring some order, efficiency and coordination to the efforts of the boxers' camps, entertainers, African officials and visiting journalists.

When foreign journalists thanked him for a lengthy Zaire lunch recently, they did so by shouting three times: "Tup, hip, no problem!"

Most of the visitors now in Kinshasa will leave in the next few days, with few remaining for the fight. Many say they will come back.

"We Need Africa"

"I've got to come back," said Njoroge, a Zairean. "We need Africa and Africa needs us."

Dr. Fletcher Robinson, a dermatologist from Washington, echoed the view that skilled blacks must make their talents available to Africa.

Dr. Robinson, a former Peace Corps physician in Tanzania, said: "We need to find the proper vehicle for this exportation of skills—we need to do this soon."

Other nations have made less dramatic attempts at building links between Africa and the Americas. Liberia, founded by former American slaves, has been one of the most active. In 1966, Senegal held the first African arts festival, which prompted much Western Hemisphere interest in Africa.

## 2 Newsmen Slain in Buenos Aires

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 15 (AP)—Federal police are investigating whether the shooting to death of two journalists Sunday was politically motivated.

The bodies of Pedro Barrera, 36, and Carlos Laham, 21, were found on a city garbage dump. Both had been blindfolded with adhesive tape. Their killers had used machine guns and a shotgun, police said.

Police sources said the techniques used by the killers were similar to those employed by a new rightist terror organization, the Argentine Anti-Communist Alliance.



AUTUMNAL REFLECTIONS—A fall day, trees and the languid waters of Minnehaha Creek in Minneapolis.

## Mozambique, Despite Fears, Is Now Settling Down Quietly

By Charles Mohr

LOURENCO MARQUES, Mozambique, Oct. 15 (NYT)—Many people feared that the coming of a guerrilla-controlled government to Mozambique would bring sudden and dramatic changes.

But as the new interim government of the Mozambique Liberation Front, or Frelimo as everyone calls it, settles in quietly, it now seems possible that change will come gradually to this Portuguese colony in East Africa.

The interim government consists of six ministers from Frelimo and three appointed by the Portuguese. It has only local autonomy until June 25, when full independence will be granted.

When the interim government was installed Sept. 20, a lengthy message from Frelimo's president, Samora Machel, who was in neighboring Tanzania, placed heavy emphasis on party political activity.

Since then Frelimo has been holding education classes, as many as 40 in one night, in this seaside capital.

"I increasingly think," said one diplomat, "that Frelimo's early emphasis will be on political consolidation and not on a series of dramatic acts by the government. Anyway, Machel put great emphasis on the statement that the party would always dominate the government."

There appear to be sound reasons for such an approach. Frelimo's popularity grew during the 10-year Mozambique war, and one Western expert thinks that if a referendum had been held the front would have won at least 75 per cent of the votes in this territory of about 7 million blacks and 250,000 non-blacks.

But while it is clear that Frelimo groups were strong in such cities as Lourenco Marques, the front was not able to extend its mass political education program to other cities or to the southern part of the country, where its guerrilla army had no military foothold.

"The first job is to get firm political control of the masses in the areas that have never been 'liberated' zones," said one source.

For many whites and Asians, adjustment seems impossible or futile, and they are leaving in great numbers.

Frelimo leaders have repeatedly said their aim is a nonracial state. The new Premier, Joaquim Chissano, issued a public appeal for whites to stay.

However, until South Africa virtually stopped issuing visas, the queues of people at its consulate snaked down the building's steps and spilled far out into the street.

A visit to an airline office was a nightmare of long lines, waiting and disappointment over fully booked flights.

One estimate is that 27,000 whites, Asians and "assimilated" mulattoes and blacks had left from April, when the coup d'état took place in Portugal, to September. Some 10,000 or more may have gone since early September.

The law was challenged by Byron Brown of Phoenix, Ariz., president of Bud Brown Enterprises, who applied for a permit to build a pipeline suspended from an aerial tramway.

Mr. Brown said his system would permit the transmission of both oil and gas without the need to build roads or to bury a bested pipeline under the Arctic permafrost as proposed by Alyeska.

## Shah Pushes Plan to Help Poor Nations

Proposal Seems Bid For General Oil Talk

TEHRAN, Oct. 15 (NYT)—The Shah of Iran is pressing in international circles for a revival of his eight-month-old proposal to establish a development fund of several billion dollars to ease the problems of poorer countries caused by high oil prices.

The proposal has been largely ignored since Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi made it here in February after conferring with international banking and monetary officials.

The Shah's idea was that oil-producing countries and their major industrial customer nations would provide the money as loans in cooperation with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, better known as the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

Iran pledged to support the fund with an initial \$1 billion.

The Shah's purpose in trying to revive his proposal now, in the view of knowledgeable diplomats here, is to elicit some indication of the oil-consuming nations that they might be willing to start serious discussions on the oil-price crisis with Iran, if not with the other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

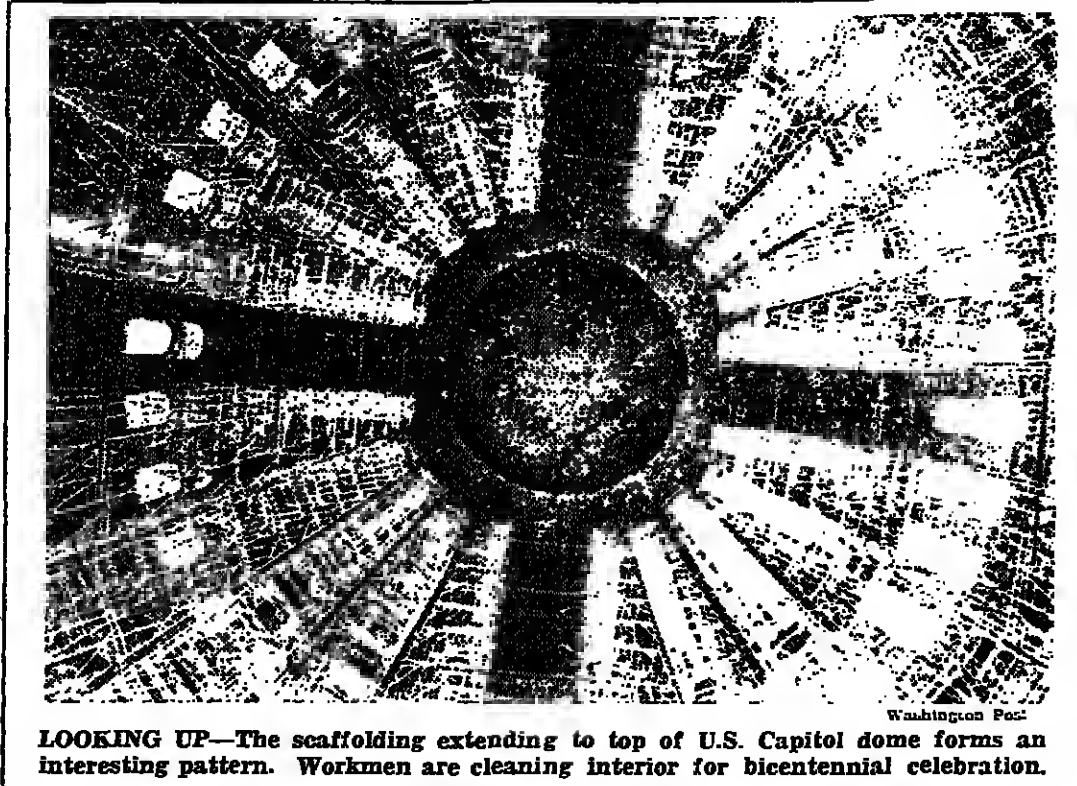
The United States, the diplomats say, has given the Shah no indication that it is interested in his fund proposal. But with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger scheduled to meet here with the Shah on Nov. 1, the diplomats feel that the monarch may want to use his proposal as a starting point for a serious dialogue on solutions to the crisis.

No agenda for the Shah's talks with Mr. Kissinger has been disclosed, but the diplomats say the Shah will almost certainly want to talk about one of his other ideas; that an index be established linking the price of oil to the price of 20 or 30 items that the oil-producing nations import from the West at costs they consider exorbitant.

## Official Truce Starts in Angola War

LUANDA, Angola, Oct. 15 (Reuters)—An official cease-fire between Portugal and the National Front for the Liberation of Angola came into force at midnight last night.

The cease-fire emerged from talks in Kinshasa, Zaire, earlier this month between the Portuguese government and Angola's liberation movements.



LOOKING UP—The scaffolding extending to top of U.S. Capitol dome forms an interesting pattern. Workmen are cleaning interior for bicentennial celebration.

## U.S. Ambassador, Brazil Clash Over Jailing

By Leonard Greenwood

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 15 (AP)—The strange case of Fred Morris, an American Methodist missionary and part-time newsmen imprisoned here, has put a chill on U.S.-Brazilian relations, diplomatic and political sources say.

Mr. Morris, 40, of North Platte, Neb., was arrested Sept. 30 by Brazilian Army security units in the northeastern city of Recife.

No specific charges have been filed against him, but it is alleged that he was beaten by security agents and denied access to U.S. consular officials until four days after his arrest.

U.S. Ambassador John Crimmins called on Foreign Minister Antonio Azeredo da Silveira in Brasilia on Oct. 4 to " lodge a strong protest about the physical mistreatment" of Mr. Morris.

Embassy spokesmen at the same time quoted Mr. Morris as saying he had been beaten and given electric shocks to various parts of his body.

Brazilian authorities are reported to be angry at Mr. Crimmins over his handling of the case. Privately, there is some speculation about how this might affect his dealings with the government in the future.

Brazil has accused Mr. Morris of having close links with the Brazilian Communist party and other subversive organizations.

It was several days before a Foreign Ministry spokesman ex-

pressed surprise that Mr. Crimmins should base his protest on a statement by a person "detained (for) subversive activities." The spokesman also charged that the embassy had made public details of the protest before the government received it.

This was the first official explanation for the arrest, although there had been reports in the press here that Mr. Morris had confessed to being a CIA agent sent to Brazil to infiltrate leftist groups. This was denied emphatically by the U.S. Embassy.

Mr. Crimmins is the second U.S. ambassador to fall into disfavor with the Brazilian authorities in four years. In 1970, Ambassador Burke Elbrick was moved back to Washington following a dispute over comments he made about protection for diplomats after Brazilian terrorists had kidnapped two men and narrowly failed in a third attempt.

Mr. Elbrick himself had been the first diplomat to be kidnapped. He was released in exchange for the freeing of 15 political prisoners.

Los Angeles Times.

## Ford Withdraws Bid On Costa Rica Post

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP)—The Ford administration announced today the withdrawal of the nomination of a former Nixon administration political aide to be ambassador to Costa Rica.

The nominee, Stanton Anderson, 33, asked that his name be withdrawn "for personal reasons."

White House Press Secretary Ronald Nessen said. At his confirmation hearing, Mr. Anderson said that among his duties at the White House was the screening of prospective political appointees for ambassadorships.



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## Talking Shops and Diplomacy

President Ford's veto of the congressional attempt to cut off military aid to Turkey is an act that has a number of facets. It can be considered a stage in the effort of the legislature to assert itself in the field of foreign affairs; it can be regarded as a reflection of skepticism about the presidency, engendered by many disillusionments during the past several administrations. There are, of course, political overtones—Democrats are running for re-election next month; Mr. Ford is a Republican, and anyway, there are more voters of Greek than of Turkish origin. And then there is the issue itself. The Turks overreacted to the provocation given by the overturn of Archbishop Makarios, the state-mate in Cyprus is costly in terms of human suffering and an expression of American displeasure seems called for.

Unfortunately, as Mr. Ford pointed out in his veto statement, such an expression, in this form, handicaps rather than helps the United States in efforts to solve the Cyprus dilemma. And that is all too likely to be the fruit of congressional action in the tactics, as opposed to the strategy, of diplomacy. Congressional advocates of the ban on arms aid to the Turks have charged that Turkish aggression violated the terms on which the aid was given, but that begs a lot of questions about the causes of Turkish military involvement in Cyprus, questions which may not, whatever the answers, justify the extent of that involvement but which do take the issue out of the realm of legalisms.

Similar problems have arisen in the matter of congressional action in respect to facilitating the emigration of Soviet Jews. The voices raised on Capitol Hill against trade concessions unless accompanied by specific guarantees of free emigration have doubtless had some effect in promoting the object that was sought, but carried too far the rhetoric could well backfire. The complex motives which actuated Congress in the Turkish matter also appear in the emigration discussions, and good intentions become muddled and ineffective.

"Talking shops," as parliaments have been described, have a definite role in all policy decisions. Congress needs, and must develop, the techniques and agencies it requires if it is to become more than a rubber stamp for the executive. But, by the same token, the legislative power must be used responsibly and with the information that is demanded for intelligent opinion. Otherwise, Congress could move from the ignominious position of merely taking the administration's word for everything in the overseas realm to that of merely endorsing large on world events and crippling genuine and beneficial executive action. The leaders of the House and Senate may profitably take a long look at the United Nations General Assembly in its present mood and consider what hopeful prospects there might be for the world if the assembly could not be bypassed by direct governmental action. Talk has its place in diplomacy but it should have some practicable point.

## Into the Minefield

Arab and Israeli leaders are giving strong initial signs of cooperating in Secretary of State Kissinger's latest initiative toward another round of peace negotiations. So they should, for there is simply no viable choice.

Opponents of the Kissinger mediation, both those in Israel and among the Arabs, can offer no alternate more constructive than a return to the ruinous military option, another effort to secure by force what might be bargained away by diplomacy. Those who advocate such a course bear the impossible burden of showing how such foolhardiness could be justified by any expectation of gains without unacceptable human costs.

Between now and Mr. Kissinger's return to the area next month, three potential sources of danger threaten to overturn the delicate procedural arrangements that now seem all but settled. One would be a decision in Moscow to intervene against the United States diplomatic effort—something the Russians have not done up to now. To avert this possibility a resumption in some form of the largely ceremonial Geneva conference would be a reasonable tactic, for that would give the Soviet Union at least a nominal role in the unfolding diplomatic effort, even

though the real business would be done elsewhere under purely American auspices.

The second danger comes from heightened expectations and acrimony around the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly debate on the status of the Palestinian Arabs. This futile exercise has been built up into a showpiece for Arab propagandists. The most constructive reaction to the debate will be to ignore it, while directing genuine energies to the crucial issue of the Palestinians through more creative channels.

The most serious threat of upsetting Mr. Kissinger's arrangements—the one that makes his aides feel he is "working through a minefield"—is the summit meeting of Arab heads of state, due to open in Rabat in two weeks. It was at such a meeting in Khartoum in 1967 that the Arab world set itself upon the destructive course of the "three nos"—no recognition, no negotiation, no peace with Israel—that thwarted all peace-making efforts for seven years.

The prospects for further political progress in the Arab-Israeli conflict depend on how successfully the moderate Arab leaders, mainly President Sadat of Egypt and King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, can restrain their colleagues from closing the door on the concessions that alone can lead to peace.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## International Opinion

### Kissinger and Algeria

While his country is not directly part of the conflict, the secretary of state has come to appreciate Algeria's growing weight in affairs of the Arab world and the Third World in general.

A few days away from the Arab summit in Rabat . . . it is not without interest for him (Kissinger) to gather the views of President Boumedienne on the questions at the heart of current diplomatic efforts.

Algeria also plays an important role in the OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries), and Kissinger, who vigorously supports lower oil prices, will find a particularly vigilant interlocutor on this point.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

### England a Latvia?

Will American commentators please stop making fools of themselves? The latest hysterical report on our economic situation comes from the normally responsible Wall Street Journal. It says that if the Labor party's economic manifesto is carried out, "it is not hard to imagine an England 10 years hence with roughly the same economic muscle of Latvia or Estonia." The Daily Express deeply dislikes the nationalisation aspects of Labor's policy. But even in our so-called "debilitated state" our exports per

head of population are twice as great as those of the United States. Some Estonia. Some Latvia.

—From the Daily Express (London).

### Kissinger's Logic

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's policy, which aims at keeping events in the Middle East under control by achieving slow progress, could lead to adverse consequences. This logic, as shown during Kissinger's latest round of talks with concerned parties, means giving up a basic principle which calls for an overall settlement that could lead to a just peace and consequently restore Arab legitimate rights. A decisive and package-deal settlement and not hesitant piecemeal solutions is the only way for sparing the area another explosion.

—From Al-Ahram (Cairo).

### Italian Solution

The center-left [in Italy] may prove incapable of being resuscitated. The likeliest course then would be for the Christian Democrats to try to run the government by themselves. It would be a minority cabinet but given luck and guile, it could survive until a moment when the party feels it could do well in an election.

—From the Financial Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 15, 1899

WASHINGTON—With the start of hostilities in South Africa, newspapers have already published statements that recruiting is going on in New York and Chicago for regiments to assist the Boers. The State Department is watching the situation very closely. Enlistments will not be permitted and the Government will take steps to prohibit the sailing of any armed and organized force.

### Fifty Years Ago

October 16, 1924

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace underwent a successful operation today for the removal of gall-stones and is resting easily to-night. The operation was performed by Commander Joel Boone, the medical officer of the presidential yacht Mayflower. Secretary Wallace had suffered for some time before he was persuaded finally to have the operation.



## A Distant Achilles' Heel

By C.L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM—One bit of good news Secretary Kissinger brought to Israel at the start of this week was that U.S. production of tanks and armored vehicles was being considerably increased and would soon rise to three or four times the rate prevailing two years ago.

This is crucially important here, Israel estimates that during its recent nadir, American output had sunk to 500 tanks a year—one-tenth Russia's rate. Since this beleaguered country depends almost solely on the United States for major weapons, this statistic could—in a crisis—prove to be a matter of life and death.

The Kissinger colloquy again demonstrated to Israel's satisfaction that there isn't going to be any shift from a "Nixon policy" in Washington to a "Ford policy."

It must be remembered that Jerusalem is highly pleased with Nixon's diplomatic views, above all as expressed in this area. There is a belief here that President Ford is more likely than his predecessor to focus primary attention on domestic affairs. The implications of such a change in emphasis are admittedly hard to read. Yet this is not a subject of particular worry and the leaders of Premier Yitshak Rabin's government are as familiar with the persistent Kissinger phenomenon as were the ministers of Golda Meir.

### Total Reliance

Under Israel's new administration there is a continuing frank and total reliance on the United States. This is confirmed from a peculiar angle with respect to Jerusalem's refusal to agree to inspection pledges governing the nuclear reactor promised to Israel last summer by Nixon.

The reason given has a special Middle Eastern logic. Israel's reactor was to be coupled with a similar reactor promised to Egypt by the former president and to be subjected to the same inspection conditions. "But," say the Israelis, "we don't believe it will be possible to have effective inspection in Egypt."

Therefore, whenever Cairo wishes, it can merely tell the U.S. to go to hell—no more inspection. And what do you do about it? Israel could not respond the same way because we depend wholly on American goodwill, American political and economic support, American arms. Egypt doesn't.

The only option Israel has, in such cases, is to say no. It prefers to say no on the reactor rather than fall into the trap suggested above. And it will say no should Washington try to court Egypt at Israel's expense.

### Imagined Scenario

The reason for harping on the latter possibility is that the Israelis are starting to imagine the following scenario. Egyptian President Anwar Sadat says to Kissinger: "You promised me economic aid; where is it? Where am I going to get arms—except Russia?" And Kissinger, hard put to answer because of congressional stinginess, feels forced to prod Jerusalem for "help."

Yet such conjectures, in the wake of the secretary's recent tour, are relatively unimportant compared to the one somber pre-occupying cloud—the possibility of a major economic depression in

the United States. American power and willingness to use it are seen as the only ultimate brake on Soviet freedom of action in the Middle East, an area untouched by real détente.

Therefore, Soviet policy depends in the end on Soviet estimates of U.S. capacities and the credibility of U.S. intentions. If there is a trend toward isolationism in America or a grave economic setback—or both—these would inevitably reduce American power and weaken its will. Or, at any rate, Moscow might conclude as much and act accordingly.

### U.S. System

Thus, the Achilles' Heel of Israel, a redoubtable and stubborn little land, could prove to be the American system, one thing even

the most optimistic Israelis acknowledge they cannot influence.

As Premier Rabin admitted to me, the menace to Israel stems from Arab belligerence supported by Russian backing—political, military, and to a lesser degree, economic. If this menace didn't exist, Israel would be in the same position as other free-world countries, each of which would, of course, be affected if the gigantic U.S. economy were to dip.

But our case is special because of the menace I described. Thus, if the present Middle East situation continues and the U.S. also suffers a real depression—which I will hope will not be the case—that would produce a major threat to Israel. Frankly, nevertheless, I am more optimistic about United States prospects and capabilities than many Americans.

## Letters

### OPEC's Campaign

Hardly a day passes without public statements from representatives of the OPEC countries carrying out an obviously concerted campaign to avoid world exposure for the greedy and monopolistic manipulation of oil costs to consumers. This campaign has reached a fever pitch since Messrs. Ford and Kissinger warned the UN of the impropriety of this cartel action, and its dire effects on the rest of the world. This letter is to point out that the pious proclamations of the OPEC representatives are false and unfounded. They are in fact using the old Nazi propaganda technique of the "big lie."

They claim that increased return to the producing governments is necessary to protect them against inflation. This is not a half-truth, but more specifically about one-seventeenth of the truth! If we assume an average annual 12 per cent inflation over the four years mentioned below, 1970-1974, that would mean a 50 per cent increase of a like amount, or something around 57 per cent, instead of 17 times that amount which they are demanding and getting. They also claim that the industrialized countries have sold their food and manufactured goods at disproportionately high prices. (Here the Communist Chinese gleefully jump in with their own tired old propaganda line—"imperialistic exploitation!") These claims are also false.

Those goods have been sold with the industrialized countries themselves, and to the rest of the world, at basically the same prices. The private owners of oil produced in the United States have had to pay approximately the same price for a Cadillac or a tractor as has been paid within the OPEC countries.

There is a lot of talk about the four-fold increases in oil prices. The total picture is much more. For example, in September, 1970, the amount of money taken by the government of Saudi Arabia per barrel of oil was about 95 cents. By the beginning of 1974, this was increased to an average take of about \$9 per barrel, up almost 10 times. It is a "big lie" to claim that such increases are necessary to cope with the results of inflation and the high costs of industrial goods and farm products. The truth is that these increases have turned a manageable level of inflation into a holocaust. They

are also leading inexorably to worldwide food shortages, famine for upwards of 50 million people, and deadly threats to the entire financial, economic and political stability of the free world. I cannot agree with the finance ministers of Britain, France and West Germany that attempts to lower these extortionate prices should be abandoned, or that the only practicable action is to submit and find "some means" of paying the ransom to this gang of callous international monopolists.

W.R.

### Cuban Hurricane

Why does William F. Buckley ("Eye of the Cuban Hurricane," IET, Oct. 5-6) forget what Cuba was like before Castro's coup, when U.S. companies used Batista's autocratic fascist regime as a puppet despite immense social and economic inequities between rich and poor, when more than 90 per cent of Cuba's wealth was controlled by a small wealthy minority indifferent to the needs of the masses of which more than half starved in Havana's sprawling periphery of shantytowns.

Before Castro, half of Cuba went to bed hungry. He compares Castro's Marxism with Hitler's National Socialism in terms of rhetoric and absolute power, but is mistaken when comparing subsequent abuses. Castro is no Hitler. He doesn't come close except in candor.

For years, however, Mr. Buckley has felt that communism is a greater enemy than starvation. As long as Mr. Buckley's stomach bulges with the riches of three square meals a day, with more money than he knows what to do with, and position and influence whose powers are inherent to men of wealth, he can afford from his lofty position to chide poor developing nations and their leaders for veering too far to the left, which is to say that if you are a developing country whose politics, internal and external, conflict with Uncle Sam's economic interests, watch out!

JEFFREY MORGAN, Bordeaux.

### Britain's Future

"It is nonsense, of course," writes Gwynne Dyer about the possibility of Britain's officer corps taking power (IET, Oct. 9).

## French Foreign Policy Undergoes a Change

By James Goldsborough

PARIS (IET).—Henry Kissinger told newsmen in Washington that relations with France had improved, and that the new government here had "brought a new tone into the relationship."

Diplomacy is generally regarded as defending one's national interests, and in the rivalry that has marked Franco-American relations in recent years such praise could only have raised the most serious doubts about French policy.

Following Kissinger's remark, a French official was heard to say, "He has not made Mr. Sauvagnargues' job any easier."

Jean Sauvagnargues, the foreign minister, spent three hours before the Foreign Affairs Commission of the National Assembly last week, and nobody complained about Kissinger's compliments. Times are changing. Aside from a quiet reproach from Maurice Couve de Murville, one of Mr. Sauvagnargues' predecessors, that the "EEC doesn't exist anymore," hardly a word was raised against French policy. Mr. Sauvagnargues spoke of the "déclaration" [a softening] in Franco-American relations, and for the first time a French diplomat was heard to say that had relations with Washington made good relations among Europeans impossible.

That is an argument that one official here called "ingenious," and it is a total disavowal of the policy of Michel Jobert, the last foreign minister. Jobert called on France's European partners to choose between Europe and America and saw that, in the West German case at least, the choice was America. French policy was divisive for Europe. "We cannot put our partners before such an agonizing choice," Sauvagnargues told the Foreign Affairs Commission.

It has now been five months since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's election, and he has been artfully dodging any statement on foreign policy. The tactics were clear enough: Put his own mark on French diplomacy without too much talk about it. His first press conference on foreign affairs is now scheduled for Oct. 24. Mr. Sauvagnargues' remarks to the Foreign Affairs Commission last week were a preview of Giscard's policy.

The indications are that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing does not feel his hands are too tightly bound by the past. The fear of the great Gaullist backlash is exaggerated, though attention must be paid to the left.

For example, at the Foreign Affairs Commission, of which Mr. Couve de Murville is chairman, there was no objection to "détente" with America, nor that France now seems willing to give up some measure of sovereignty for greater European cooperation.

The ending of the French arms embargo for Middle East nations, including Israel, wasn't mentioned; in fact the name Israel wasn't mentioned during the three hours. There was one nostalgic Gaullist

question on whether it was possible to invite Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau before the Quebec summit came, but Mr. Sauvagnargues missed that with a "we plan to mix in internal Canadian affairs." The time of the Franco-Canadian relations Quebec has ended, and the Canadians now are proposing an Canadian commercial agreement while the Europeans are interested in energy cooperation. Mr. Trudeau was here Monday.

There was one question the dinner Mr. Giscard d'Estaing gave for the EEC heads of government, and Mr. Sauvagnargues explained that France was EEC development in terms "parallel tracks." France did not want to reduce the role of the EEC Commission, he believes that the inter-supranational character of the commission must be kept as from the community's development cooperation, which remains inter-governmental, said it was too early to yet how the two tracks eventually converge, but the would.

Mr. Sauvagnargues said France's concern over the crisis, and indicated that it had not yet decided what participation in the energy group being set up within OECD. He called the national majority-voting that has been adopted by energy agency group "canceled," and said France was sure the treaty was coming with the EEC's own energy. He said the energy crisis had been the cause of the difficulty with Washington, and that still did not accept the backed propositions for a energy-consuming nations said the fact that France longer opposed U.S. policy not mean that European would be "aligned" on U.S.

Though Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has put off talking about French foreign policy is clearly changing. There are shibboleths, fewer complete the policy that is in. What Mr. Jobert calls the "imperatives" are now being ordered to the need for a action. Following Giscard's EEC dinner party, French official commentaries were all struck by the ex-positive attitude of the President on European question. He quickly added: "But don't say that, it would everything."

Perhaps not. The tone Sauvagnargues' shift was concerned with substance with form. "The U.S.-E problem was blocking European development," the commission. "We must allow ourselves to be convinced by U.S.-European. There has been too much lost in quarrels with A

Were able to talk to some of the officers and officer-cadets of whom there are plenty in the Chamber. She would learn that the officer corps is anything but "profoundly nonpolitical," and that of late mess-table discussions have at times gone beyond the problems of "aiding the civil power." As a good historian, she recognizes that the agencies of an economically and socially integrating society could bring authoritarianism to Britain. Why does she not recognize what history teaches is the most likely way for this to happen?

MATTHEW J. OLEK, Vienna.

### Italian Cheesecake

I read in your journal (IET, Oct. 3):

"Cheesecake is a culture pattern whose soft heart is somewhere around Second Avenue, New York City. A native of Europe, it took off in the United States, and has never been able to sustain the trip back. European cheesecakes sink like stones in the stomach. So I hardly expected to encounter the best cheesecake of my life in Harry's Bar in Florence. . . since Italy is not next door to Hungary, the putative source."

In the name of the Roman Senate and the Roman people, I have been requested to set the record straight. Cheesecake was a favorite dessert of ancient Rome, where it was known as *salsamentum*. If I were not at the moment far from my files, I could

offer two recipes from sources which do not differ by a hair from the original. Once when Romans were down cheesecake, the Hun officer corps is anything but "profoundly nonpolitical," and that of late mess-table discussions have at times gone beyond the problems of "aiding the civil power." As a good historian, she recognizes that the agencies of an economically and socially integrating society could bring authoritarianism to Britain. Why does she not recognize what history teaches is the most likely way for this to happen?

The Hungarians, and Avenue, probably got it at because Second Avenue, the Broadway of the East Side, where Hungarians maintain and other people Balkans and Central Europe in happy symbiosis. The mostly Jewish, and some York's best cheesecake, found in Jewish restaurants my youth, I frequented a garban pastry shop on Avenue where the cheesecake excellent and so was it among a group of cronies I believe I was the only one to think, however, was Jewish cheesecake which introduced the dish to A also in my youth, which far back that I imagine I dates your correspondent's Italian restaurant in New offered cheesecake. The version is good, but has the Italian one, when we in Italy, cheesecake has to make the trip back, never been away. But you to go to the right places. Get the big pastry shop cream parlor across the cathedral in Acireale, Sicily.

WAVELEY R. DE DE, France.

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# The electronic Omega Megaquartz 2'400: the first wristwatch to be officially endorsed as a "Marine Chronometer"



63 days of tests have redefined the notion of time.

Translated from "La Suisse Horlogère" of April 4, 1974, official organ of the Swiss Chamber of Watchmaking.

"In view of the extraordinary performances of the Megaquartz 2'400, two of these timepieces were submitted to the Neuchâtel Observatory to pass the very demanding tests of a Marine Chronometer.

They passed the tests with ease and Omega is now in possession of two Marine Chronometer certificates. This is a world premiere in watchmaking.

In fact, to date no wristwatch had received this endorsement, which was reserved until now for larger timepieces.

The results obtained by the two watches were far superior to the Observatory criteria. To quote an example, the variation allowed by the Neuchâtel Observatory for the rate-resumption is  $\pm 1.5$  seconds. The two watches obtained a result of 0,005 and 0,003 of a second respectively."

## A Marine Chronometer: the very image of precision and reliability.

A Marine Chronometer is one of the key instruments used in navigation. Human lives may depend on its function and precision. It must therefore be absolutely trustworthy, and so the tests Marine Chronometers must pass are merciless.

So far a Marine Chronometer was a bulky instrument whose movement could reach 90 cubic inches. Measuring only about  $\frac{1}{3}$  of a cubic inch, the movement of the Megaquartz 2'400 is about 300 times smaller and gives the same dependability; in fact, it goes far beyond the standard demanded.

## The secret of the exceptional precision of the Megaquartz 2'400.

Given that it is also regular, the more rapid the "beat" of a watch, the greater is its precision. In the Megaquartz 2'400, a wafer-thin quartz-crystal resonator vibrates 2,359,296 times a second. This kind of frequency, together with the new resources of micro-electronics, is one of the decisive factors which gives this fascinating watch its unprecedented accuracy.

## Dependability matching precision.

Provided its battery is changed once a year, an electronic watch will work autonomously for many

years. It follows that its accuracy should be maintained over the same length of time. After all, there is little purpose in breaking precision records if slight shocks or weak magnetic influences can disturb the correct timekeeping of a watch. Omega precision and dependability

are one and the same thing. For example, before leaving the factory the movement of an Omega electronic watch has passed more than 1,000 controls. The Megaquartz 2'400 has also been tested to withstand a shock equivalent to 5,000 times the force of gravity.

1. Omega Megaquartz 2'400. High-frequency quartz-resonator watch. Splits each second into 2,359,296 parts. The world's most accurate wristwatch.  
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## Special features.

Important features of the Omega Megaquartz 2'400 include a device for synchronization with an official time signal, and a special magnetic clutch - a time-zone changer - for international traveling.

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The choice of systems and styles offered by Omega and the price range of their electronic models is unequalled in the watch industry.

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## PARIS FILMS

## Morrissey's 'Frankenstein'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 15 (UPI)—There is likely to be a change in horror films because in "Flesh for Frankenstein" (in 3-D at the Gaumont-Pathé and the Gaumont-Pathé in English and the Gaumont-Pathé in French), Paul Morrissey has made Mary Shelley's book his own.

Any one of his films contains more ideas than the average movie-maker can think up in a lifetime, and as a result of the fresh treatment the director of Andy Warhol productions introduced in "Flesh," "Heat" and other "underground" movies, his techniques have been copied by his square, establishment colleagues.

His Frankenstein has Dracula aspects, being a pale-faced, bug-eyed aristocrat who indulges in the ascent usually reserved for Viennese physicians in Hollywood comedies. In the subterranean laboratory of his castle he is trying to create a perfect human couple from the cadavers he has collected. His scheme is thwarted when a husky peasant boy invades his lair to discover his experiments.

The scenario is free from any literary pretensions and so is the dialogue, with the inhabitants

of the Central European castle of 100 years ago using such phrases as "O.K." and "Let's get this straight." The mad scientist, his aide, his lascivious wife, the intruding farmhand, and Frankenstein's young daughter and son, monsters of angelic appearance, are but warworks and the dramaturgy is of B-picture primitiveness. What Morrissey has done is to take the regulation material of the standard horror-raiser and to transform it with neo-Grand Guignolism into a violent shocker.

He has resurrected the 3-D process—the spectator is equipped with special spectacles—to underscore the lurid details. When Frankenstein brandishes a liver on his sword, he seems to be reaching out into the auditorium to dangle it over the audience's head. At another point, bats appear to be fluttering in the theater. These innovations draw squeals and laughter from the house and the film suggests a journey through a chamber of horrors.

\*\*\*  
"Vincent, François, Paul... et Les Autres" (at the Gaumont-Colisée) is almost magnificent in its mediocrity, and perhaps because it offers only the expected,

it is an enormous local hit. It would be hard to imagine a more commonplace and uninspired comedy-drama. It is full of clichés, relating the comradery of a band of middle-aged, middle-class men and their professional and private troubles with oppressive literalness.

The rapidly fading resources of the director, Claude Sautet, bear heavily on the viewer as the film plods along on its heavy course. There is no novelty to its unfolding or to its casting, with Yves Montand, Michel Piccoli and Serge Reggiani repeating their familiar roles in the manner of stock-company actors. Even the boxing sequence, in which Gérard Depardieu takes part, is of drab standardization in staging and editing. Compare it to the more dramatic handling of such a scene in countless other movies.

\*\*\*  
The remake is usually a mistake, but in the case of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" (at the Action République) it is a major disaster.

This Italian novel, published in 1916, with its graphic depiction of the German invasion of France and the battle of the Marne, had vast American sales and exercised an influence in bringing the United States into the war. When it was first filmed in 1919, it was a major success, and it was the first screen epic of the conflict.

In 1961 MGM officials, remembering the popularity of the silent film, decided to send it before the Vienna again. Vincent Minnelli, a director of talent and taste, was assigned to the project, but otherwise no good judgment was displayed. The story was shifted to a World War II background, utterly unsuited to DeSica's romance. Gianni Ford was selected to play the dashing youth from Argentina, a role that had skyrocketed Valentino



Ugo Kier in "Flesh for Frankenstein."

to stardom. Need more be said? The version of the remake now on show differs slightly from the version released here some years ago. The idea of its revival is to exhibit it as Minnelli edited it. The improvement, alas, is slight.

English professor named Axel Freed who loves to gamble. Vincent Canby calls this film "a very small movie, sometimes with embarrassing delusions of grandeur... and some of the most disjointed dialogue to be imposed on any serious movie in years. The physical production, shot mostly in New York, looks good and Mr. Canby is generally convincing, except in those classroom scenes, but all of the other actors, with the exception of James Scrimm, who plays a sympathetic bookie, seem defeated by the quality of the material."

## Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (UPI)—This is how critics for the New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

## Plays

"Absurd Person Singular," by British playwright Alan Ayckbourn, is praised by Clive Barnes as a "brilliantly polished situation comedy... singularly absurd, although the hilarity is gentle rather than riotous. The play is set in three kitchens, at three Christmas Eve parties, all with the same six people. These three horrible Christmas Eves are quite dazzlingly funny in their own uneasy right. Beneath the play's humor lie genuine characters who are developed and exposed, and a genuine story cleverly seen only in the flash-light vignette of a party photograph." The play is directed by Eric Thomson, who has directed many Ayckbourn comedies, and the cast—Carole Shelley, Richard Kiley, Geraldine Page, Sandy Dennis and Toby Roberts—"is uniformly excellent."

\*\*\*  
"Mack and Mabel," Clive Barnes writes, is an "overly talkative saga of the silent screen" and "the most elaborate bag of tricks we have been offered since Bob Fosse's 'Pippin.'" Gower Champion did the staging. As Mabel Normand, "wide-eyed, diminutive and contralto Bernadette Peters has found herself a major Broadway star. Then there are Robert Preston (as Mack Sennett) and one or two very catchy and one or two lovely attractive songs by Jerry Herman." Michael Stewart's book, though, has "trouble so bad it's practically library trouble," and Gower Champion's energetic staging "peaked too early."

## Films

"The Gambler," Karel Reisz's new film, starring James Caan, is about a young New York

English professor named Axel Freed who loves to gamble. Vincent Canby calls this film "a very small movie, sometimes with embarrassing delusions of grandeur... and some of the most disjointed dialogue to be imposed on any serious movie in years. The physical production, shot mostly in New York, looks good and Mr. Canby is generally convincing, except in those classroom scenes, but all of the other actors, with the exception of James Scrimm, who plays a sympathetic bookie, seem defeated by the quality of the material."

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"The Abolitionist" directed by Anthony Harvey brings us Liv Ullmann in the old Garbo role of Queen Christina, and Peter Finch as the cardinal who falls in love with her. Nora Sayre says, "The setting and the camera work in this movie are the handsomest we've seen in years. If only the visual sophistication didn't emphasize the verbal and psychological naivete of the script. Christina—who abandoned her 17th-century Swedish throne after she had been converted to Roman Catholicism—is presented here as a love-starved wife who needs only a great passion to wash out all her early traumas. Yet the movie has some surprisingly solid moments—entirely thanks to Miss Ullmann and Mr. Finch."

\*\*\*  
"A Woman Under the Influence," directed by John Cassavetes, is "a thoughtful film that

does prompt serious discussion," writes Nora Sayre. "The film dwells on the abrasions of daily living." Portraying a middle-American housewife, Faye Dunaway "unleashes an extraordinary characterization of a harried, anxious creature. But she doesn't seem sick or crazed enough to justify the crack-up that is awaiting her, not to spend six months in a sanatorium. And that's the hitch in the movie: you can't really tell how the director regards his character. A number of moments that could be moving or touching are made to be farcical. Peter Falk gives a rousing performance as the husband who lives at a perpetual bursting point." Although in the two hours and 35 minutes "there is too much small talk... still, the most frightening scenes are extremely compelling."

\*\*\*  
"The Specter of Freedom" (Le Fantôme de la Liberté) is Luis Buñuel's "brilliant, anarchic new comedy," according to Vincent Canby. In it, Mr. Buñuel and his collaborator, Jean-Claude Carrière, "contemplate man's survival in spite of his idiocy. I'm not at all sure the film has much to do with specific ideas about freedom, as the title would imply. Rather, I suspect, the concept of freedom as touched upon in the film is just another of dozens of dumbfounding paradoxes that so fascinate and amuse this most free yet most disciplined of film makers. There's no single correct way to read this film, which is not a rationale for its ambiguities, but a rigorous instruction to those who would enjoy all that is most marvelous and poetic in surrealism at its best. The physical production is stunning to look at. The cast (which includes Adriana Asti, Jean-Claude Brialy and Monica Vitti) is large, first-rate, but the presence that dazzles us is that of the Old Master, just off screen, meticulously testing our senses of sanity and humor."

## Editor Named in London

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP)—William Deedes, 61, a Conservative cabinet minister without portfolio in 1962-64, was named yesterday to be next editor of the Daily Telegraph newspaper, succeeding Maurice Green, who is retiring.

## WINE

## The Prospects for '74 in France

By Jon Winthorpe

PARIS (UPI)—The 1974 wine crop in France has raised hopes and dashed hopes so many times that you would expect the growers to be quivering wrecks. Fortunately, for them, the harvest has ended, or soon will, in most regions, and a sigh of relief can be heard from Champagne to Bordeaux.

The year began with a dangerously early but very promising budding. Everything was going well until a severe frost in May, which struck even the Mediterranean vineyards of Provence. That cut the size of the crop overnight as did cold weather during the flowering and pollination.

The summer was sunny and the crop ripened well in most areas, but by the end of August growers were hoping for a little rain to fill out the grapes. It began raining about the middle of September and at first everyone was delighted. Unfortunately, it has yet to stop.

The worst thing that can happen is unremitting rain before and during the harvest. It normally causes an extensive rot, washes the yeasts (they assure a good fermentation) from the skins of the grapes, and means a water-logged crop.

## Several Factors

But the crop was saved by several factors: Normally when it rains, the temperature rises, which favors rot. So far this year it has been cold. Furthermore, the bunches are not as tight as usual and what rot there is has not spread from one grape to another as readily as usual.

There have been just enough breaks in the rain to allow picking more or less dry and surprisingly healthy grapes nearly everywhere, for they had ripened well during the dry summer. The reds have good color and the only drawback is that acidity and sugar content were somewhat diluted by the rain.

Had it not been for the rain, the year might have been astonishingly good. The end result is likely to be of good quality in somewhat reduced quantity. Prices are not likely to rise because large quantities of the abundant 1973 and 1974 crops are still on hand and 1974 will not be superior to them.

Here is the outlook region by region.  
Bordeaux.—According to Bernard Ginet, head of the Ginet wine firm which owns Chateau Margaux, the red grapes are healthy, have good color, normal sugar, fairly low acidity and almost no rot. Because the May frost did not hit Bordeaux, the crop is large, perhaps 15 per cent above last year's abundant harvest. It should be quite good. The dry whites are light and supple. They should make pleasant, early drinking. The harvest is nearly finished, except for Saintemes where it has yet to begin.

Burgundy.—This year things seem better in the Côte de Beaune than in the Côte de Nuits, says Hubert de Montille, a grower in Volnay and Pommard. The harvest has ended and it should be good, although on the small side. There is plenty of color and sugar, hence very little beet sugar will need to be added. The wines are tannic but a bit low on acid. There was no rot on the slopes, only on the plain, and the reds should turn out balanced and smooth.

Guy Ronlot, who owns vineyards in Meursault, sees an average-sized crop of whites that should be very supple and easy to drink. There was little rot. Aubert de Villaine, whose father manages the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti and who owns vineyards himself at Beaune, just south of Chagny, sees very pleasant reds in the Côte de Nuits, good color, low acidity but a crop half the size of the 1973. At Montrachet, a great white Burgundy, there was rot all right, but "noble rot," which makes for a luscious, rich wine.

Grower Jacques Serres in Meursault-Saint-Denis, also in the Côte de Nuits, finds the same conditions for the reds as Mr. de Villaine—a small but good crop. Beaujolais.—The size of the crop is down from the excesses of 1973. Pierre Ferrand, shipper at Belleville, says the yield is not too much above the legal maxi-

mum for a change, has good color and normal acidity in the better growths. There is more tannin than usual and the addition of beet sugar will be as much for smoothness as to increase alcoholic content. The harvest, now ended, is perhaps 30 per cent below the 1973 record of 1.8 million hectoliters.

Chablis.—Grower René Danvise sees a balanced, pleasant wine somewhat lacking in character that should not be drunk rather quickly. The crop is of average size.

Champagne.—Georges Vesselle, head of G.H. Mumm and Company's 200 hectares of vines and a grower in his own right, sees a good, average year in both quantity and quality. He expects a crop of about 850,000 barrels (265 liters). Last year there were 730,000 and in 1970 a record 808,000.

If 1973 produced vintage wine, this year is unlikely to. Prices are the same as last year, just under 8.50 francs a kilo for the best grapes. There might have been another record crop of up to 900,000 barrels, but frost in May cut it down by 5 per cent, cold weather in June during the flowering reduced it by a further 20 per cent and a few more percentage points were lost to rot this fall.

Loire Valley.—Grower Paul Maître at Bourgueil says there is little rot. Quantity is likely to be down by a quarter from last year's 36,000 hectoliters. Quality is good with normal acidity, alcohol and color. It should make for a very pleasant, balanced red. The same should apply to nearby Chinon and Saumur-Champigny as well as other Loire reds.

Vincent Delaporte, whose Sancerre is grown in the favored village of Chavignol, expects a good, average year in quantity and quality. Acidity is low but alcohol is normal and there is just a little rot. Much the same should be true of Pouilly-Fumé across the river.

Côte-du-Rhône.—Richard Bartholomew, an Englishman and a hardworking and knowledgeable grower at Gigondas, says his wines are low in acidity and light in alcohol, although this is never really a problem here. He expects generally pleasant, if unexceptional, wine with some fine results here and there. Finding pickers has been a problem this year, a complaint heard from other regions.

Provence.—Bernard Daudon at Vidoubert reports good quantity where spring frosts did not hit. The crop is healthy with good color but it could make for overly tannic wines because the cold causes slow fermentation, which extracts a lot of tannin. He is heating to provoke a more rapid fermentation and thus obtain smoother wines.

Alsace.—Pierre Frick, grower at Pfaffenheim, south of Colmar, also reports difficulty in getting pickers. He expects a crop 40 per cent off the big '73 crop. Quality is good, there is little rot and low acidity. There will be very little Gewürztraminer. In sum, there was much less rot than feared when the rain began, and in general, 1974 will no doubt make for good, but not unforgettable, and reasonably-priced drinking.



Charlie Rich, left, after presenting Charlie Rich, right, the award as country music's entertainer of the year.

## Top Honors for Charlie Rich In the Country Music Field

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 15 (UPI)—Charlie Rich, who struggled for 20 years in the country music field before reaching the top, was named the industry's "entertainer of the year" at the Grand Old Opry last night.

Rich, 41, known as "The Silver Fox" for his long gray hair, also won album of the year honors for "A Very Special Love Song," which included "The Most Beautiful Girl" and "I Love My Friend."

Songwriter Joe Wee King, who wrote the "Tennessee Waltz," and performer-producer Owen Bradley were named to the Country Music Hall of Fame, the industry's highest honor.

Blind recording star Ronnie Milsap, a newcomer in country music, whose hits included "The Girl Who Waits on Tables," "Pure Love," and "Please Don't Tell Me How the Story Ends," received the male vocalist-of-the-year award, and Australian-born Olivia Newton-John was named female vocalist of the year.

Miss Newton-John has recorded "If You Love Me (Let Me Know)," "I Honestly Love You," and "Let Me Be There."

Single of the year was "Country Bumpkin," sung by Cal Smith, a former member of the Texas Troubadours. The song won song-of-the-year honors for writer Don Wayne.

Leslie Lynn and Conway Twitty were named vocal duo of the year for their recording of "As Soon As I Hang Up the Phone." Other winners were the Statler Brothers, (vocal group of the year), Danny Davis and the Nashville Brass (instrumental group of the year) and the late Don Rich, (instrumentalist of the year).

## Indian Music

A program of Indian music is scheduled Oct. 24 at 8:30 p.m. in the Grand Amphithéâtre of the Sorbonne, 47 Rue des Ecoles, Paris 5. The performers include Ram Narayan (sitar) with Ram Narayan (tabla) and Nageswara Rao (vina) with Rama Mohan Rao (mridangam). Tickets are available from SONA, 400 Rue Saint-Honore, Paris, and from Documentations Voyages, 34 Rue Broca, Paris.

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**Jessel Group  
U.K. Hit by  
Share Squeeze****Trading in Stock Halted  
on London Exchange**

LONDON, Oct. 15 (UPI).—A London banking, insurance and fund group—Jessel—today asked that trading in its shares on the Stock Exchange be suspended pending clarification of its position.

Shares had fallen to 10 pence last week and a 10 pence bid was made today.

The problem concerns the group's insurance and fund subsidiaries, which are being sold to a consortium of investors. The group, London Indemnity General Insurance (LIGI), has issued many shares in the past, but the sale of the subsidiaries has caused a squeeze in the shares.

The group, which is a subsidiary of the London and Lancashire Insurance Co., has been hit by a share squeeze. The group's shares have fallen to 10 pence, and a 10 pence bid was made today.

**Cannot Meet Call**

on its own would cause holders of LIGI and other bonds to claim surrender values, the statement said.

The group's shares have fallen to 10 pence, and a 10 pence bid was made today.

**Trading Arrangements**

The LIGI board and a group of leading insurance firms are discussing arrangements for the sale of the group's shares. The group's shares have fallen to 10 pence, and a 10 pence bid was made today.

**Companies Listed**

The group's shares have fallen to 10 pence, and a 10 pence bid was made today.

**Hawker Siddeley Ends  
Plan for Short-Haul Jet**

LONDON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—Hawker Siddeley Group said today it will halt work on its short-haul HS-146 jet airplane because of the economic situation.

**Bank Judges  
Highest Loss  
At \$39 Million**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Belgium's second biggest bank, the Banque de Bruxelles, said today its losses on illiquid foreign exchange operations would total at least \$39 million.

The official release from the bank said that "the board of directors has reviewed the matter of unrecorded and unauthorized foreign exchange positions which were made public yesterday. They estimated the potential net loss for the bank within the range of \$39 million to \$1.5 billion Belgian francs."

Four foreign exchange dealers from the bank are being accused of falsification of accounting documents, the prosecutor's office said. A legal complaint against them was lodged by the bank.

The prosecutor had initially given the amount of irregularities as ranging from 1 billion to 2.5 billion francs, but he said today the bank figures were probably more accurate since they had taken into account 48 per cent taxation on bank revenue.

The bank added: "At the last balance sheet, on March 31, capital and reserves amounted to 7.1 billion francs, to which should be added internal reserves raising the estimated real net worth of the bank above 11 billion francs. The potential net loss can be estimated at 6 to 12 per cent of the real net worth of the bank."

A bank spokesman stressed that the bank possessed ample reserves to cover the losses and was in no danger of collapse.

**Two Japanese Firms Cut  
Salaries, Delay Investments**

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—Two large Japanese companies said today they are cutting salaries for management personnel, reducing new hiring and postponing investment in new plant and equipment because of recession in their respective industries.

The moves reinforced a growing tendency here for companies to resort to relatively drastic measures to overcome the adverse effects of an economic downturn that so far shows no sign of reversing course.

Sumitomo Electric Industries, the nation's largest electric wire and cable maker, said it will cut salaries of about 1,000 managers down to the sector chief level by 10 per cent "for the time being."

Mitsubishi Rayon, a major acrylic fiber producer, said it plans to implement a 10-per-cent pay cut for 27 directors. The

**FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES****Hoechst Develops Sugar Substitute**

Hoechst, the West German chemicals and pharmaceuticals firm, has developed an easily soluble sugar substitute, acesulfame, which it says is 130 times sweeter than sugar and more stable to heat in acid or basic solution than saccharin. The company says it will apply for a license for its use in foodstuffs, when extensive safety tests are successfully concluded, but could not say when this would be. The sugar substitute is made from acesulfamic acid. No harmful effects have been detected to date, the firm says.

**Supreme Court Rebuffs Ronson**

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused Ronson Corp.'s request to decide whether federal securities law was violated by a 1973 tender offer for its stock made by a subsidiary of Ligigas based in Milan. The court left standing a lower court's refusal to permanently block the offer, which expired in May with the Ligigas subsidiary owning about 36 per cent of Ronson's outstanding common shares. Ronson argued that the offer violated provisions of federal securities law requiring, in cash tender offers, the disclosure of such things as the identity of the person on whose behalf the offer is made, as well as the source of the funds for the offer. In court papers, Ronson suggested Italian financier Michele Sindona was the likely source of the funds for an offer.

**Cites Danger of World Depression****IMF Chief Wary of Deflationary Policies**

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—H. Johannes Witteveen, managing director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), issued a warning today against strong deflationary policies as a means of curing inflation.

He also urged oil-consuming countries to resist the temptation to try to eliminate balance-of-payments deficits as quickly as possible, arguing that such deficits should be accepted and financed for at least four to five years until the payments surpluses of oil-producing countries can be eliminated, either through additional purchases of foreign goods and services or through long-term investment.

Citing dangers of a world depression if individual nations act too aggressively to cut prices and to improve their payments balances by tightly controlling domestic demand, Mr. Witteveen instead advocated measures aimed at maintaining economic activity "somewhat lower than the level of maximum production" and the adoption of incomes policies.

**Incomes Policy Favored**

He told a press luncheon here that the recent disappearance of excess demand had created favorable conditions for individual nations to introduce incomes policies. Some might be able to implement mandatory wage-price controls, while others might get better results from guidelines or labor-management-government consultations, he said.

Mr. Witteveen said incomes policies are necessary to halt a wage-price spiral that has acquired "autonomous force" to sustain it even during recession conditions. He cautioned, however, that controls will not work if demand is allowed to again become excessive.

He said that while most governments have agreed to refrain from implementing policies that would tend to improve the positions of their countries against others, he expected that it will

**Fiat to Draw Credits for Investment**

Fiat has told its Italian banks that it might draw nearly all its ordinary credits by year-end. Fiat officials say the operation, "a normal resort to credit lines," is needed to maintain a planned rate of investments. "In the present economic situation, with considerable funds immobilized by slackened sales, a larger availability of bank credits is also needed by the company to pay suppliers," a spokesman said. However, he could not confirm reports that the credits might total 400 billion lire (about \$597 million). Fiat recently established a short week for 71,000 workers in its auto divisions to cut 1974 output by 200,000 units. The decision was taken after 300,000 unsold cars piled up in Fiat outlets.

**General Mining Withdraws Bid**

General Mining & Finance Corp. has withdrawn its partial bid for the shares of Union Corp. The withdrawal of the offer for half of the gold and platinum group follows the refusal of the Takeover Panel to give its consent to the partial take-over. The withdrawal leaves outstanding the \$294 million bid for the whole of Union Corp. made by Gold Fields of South Africa. Union Corp. has rejected both offers as inadequate. Although the three mining finance houses are South Africa-based, the Takeover Panel regards itself as having jurisdiction over any company listed on the London Stock Exchange.

**Cites Danger of World Depression**

On inflation, he argued that maintaining economic activity slightly below capacity for "some time" will cause the current wage-price spiral to diminish.

On the American Stock Exchange, the index closed down 0.31 to 69.16.

Houston Oil & Minerals rose 3 3/4 to 33 3/4 in active trade.

Also active were Development Corp. of America, down 5/8 at 1 1/8; Terra Chemicals, off 5/8 at 1 1/4; and Syntex, down 1/2 at 35 3/8.

In the bond market corporate issues lost their early sharp

**Wave of Profit-Taking  
Hits Big Board Prices**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (UPI).—Profit-taking hit deeply today into heavy recent gains scored on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 15.10 to 684.40. In the four previous sessions it soared a total of 70.87.

Volume was estimated at 17.08 million shares compared with 19.77 million yesterday.

Due to a NYSE computer malfunction, volume figures are incomplete. The NYSE volume figure is approximated as in the volume in individual issues. Its calculation of most active stocks also is an approximation.

Xerox Disappoints Analysts  
Xerox slid 7 1/4 to 69 7/8. Analysts reported some disappointment with the company's latest earnings report.

NCR was off 1 1/2 at 19 3/8. It reported higher third-quarter net but said it did not expect any appreciable gain in the final quarter.

Veeva jumped 1 1/2 to 31. Late yesterday, the company said the cash tender offer by Western Pacific Industries for Veeva common at \$35 a share was inadequate and should be rejected.

Veeva also said that as evidence of confidence in the future, directors declared a 30 per cent stock dividend.

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In the bond market corporate issues lost their early sharp

**Saudis Reclaim Gold in U.S.**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia appears to be systematically pulling its official gold reserves out of the U.S.

"This is their own gold and we don't know the reasons for the transfers," one U.S. official said.

Like many other countries, Saudi Arabia has stored gold with the New York Federal Reserve Bank for safe-keeping. Such "loaned" gold, owned by governments and central

banks of other nations, totals about \$15 billion.

According to Commerce Department data released today, U.S. exports of gold bullion to Saudi Arabia totaled 1,549,731 ounces in August, valued at \$65.45 million based on the official gold price of \$42.22 an ounce.

The first shipment of gold occurred in July and the report showed that total exports of bullion to Saudi Arabia so far amounted to 2,066,308 ounces, valued at \$87.24 million.

**Output in U.S. Up  
3% During Month  
Following Dips**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—Industrial production rose 0.3 per cent in September following two consecutive months of decline, the Federal Reserve reported today.

The gain followed a drop of 0.4 per cent in August, and brought the index (1967 equals 100) to 125.5. But this was still 1 per cent below the year-ago level.

The Fed said that the September increase mainly reflected settlements of work stoppages in electrical machinery, non-ferrous metals and mining.

The Fed also reported that capacity utilization in major materials industries fell to 83.2 from 90.2 per cent in August.

In related news, the Commerce Department reported that business inventories climbed 1.6 per cent in August, or \$3.4 billion, to \$251.28 billion, after having risen 2 per cent in July. Inventories equal 1.47 month's sales, unchanged for the month.

Sales rose 1.4 per cent, or \$3.38 billion, to \$171.21 billion, following a 3.5-per-cent gain in July.

**Company Reports**

Amaz Inc.		Koppers Co.		St. Regis Paper	
Quarter	1974 1973	Third Quarter	1974 1973	Third Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	289.6 255.3	Revenue (millions)	263.2 198.8	Revenue (millions)	394.7 201.2
Profits (millions)	40.2 25.4	Profits (millions)	21.0 9.82	Profits (millions)	32.5 18.7
Per Share	1.59 .97	Per Share	3.61 1.72	Per Share	1.48 .76
Nine months		Nine months		Nine months	
Revenue (millions)	902.8 706.5	Revenue (millions)	646.1 530.9	Revenue (millions)	1,095.5 892.3
Profits (millions)	113.4 72.2	Profits (millions)	47.3 32.0	Profits (millions)	78.6 46.9
Per Share	4.45 2.75	Per Share	8.11 3.83	Per Share	3.56 2.13
American Cyanamid		Mellon National		TEW	
Quarter	1974 1973	Third Quarter	1974 1973	Third Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	433.4 383.2	Revenue (millions)	A15.45 A12.23	Revenue (millions)	680.2 536.1
Profits (millions)	41.5 36.9	Per Share	A 1.58 A 1.25	Profits (millions)	39.2 23.6
Per Share	.87 .56	Profits (millions)	B13.89 B12.1	Per Share	.86 .74
Nine months		Per Share		Nine months	
Revenue (millions)	1,320.0 1,080.0	Revenue (millions)	B 1.43 B 1.34	Revenue (millions)	1,338.7 1,056.1
Profits (millions)	121.3 85.1	Per Share	A 4.71 A 3.83	Profits (millions)	75.0 72.2
Per Share	2.64 1.77	Profits (millions)	B43.32 B36.05	Per Share	2.26 2.26
BankAmerica		Per Share		Western Bancorp	
Quarter	1974 1973	Per Share	B 4.42 B 3.70	Third Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	A70.05 A58.11	A-before securities transactions B-after securities transactions		Revenue (millions)	A32.93 A17.92
Profits (millions)	A 1.02 A .86	NOR		Per Share	A .97 A .78
Revenue (millions)	B70.14 B59.4	Third Quarter	1974 1973	Profits (millions)	B23.81 B17.65
Per Share	B 1.02 B .86	Revenue (millions)	488.18 438.08	Per Share	B .95 B .77
Nine months		Profits (millions)	19.23 18.47	Nine months	
Revenue (millions)	A181.21 A154.39	Per Share	.81 .71	Revenue (millions)	A63.92 A55.42
Revenue (millions)	A 2.63 A 2.24	Share Diluted	.81 .70	Per Share	A 2.68 A 2.41
Profits (millions)	B181.54 B156.08	Nine months		Profits (millions)	B63.54 B55.35
Per Share	B 2.63 B 2.27	Revenue (millions)	1,352.6 1,238.9	Per Share	B 2.68 B 2.41
A-before securities transactions B-after securities transactions		Profits (millions)	51.83 37.29	A-before securities transactions B-after securities transactions	
Corning Glass		Per Share	2.19 1.61	Xerox	
Quarter	1974 1973	Share Diluted	2.19 1.60	Third Quarter	1974 1973
Revenue (millions)	320.6 281.3	ECA		Revenue (millions)	910.0 763.0
Profits (millions)	11.3 17.8	Third Quarter	1974 1973	Profits (millions)	82.0 77.0
Per Share	.64 1.01	Revenue (millions)	1,180.7 1,050.5	Per Share	1.04 .97
Nine months		Profits (millions)	35.0 42.3	Nine months	
Revenue (millions)	818.5 699.7	Per Share	.45 .56	Revenue (millions)	2,600.0 2,200.0
Profits (millions)	46.4 53.8	Nine months		Profits (millions)	250.0 225.0
Per Share	2.64 3.06	Revenue (millions)	3,408.2 3,096.8	Per Share	3.15 2.82
GAF		Profits (millions)	109.2 130.3	Mediobanca Profits Up	
Quarter	1974 1973	Per Share	1.41 1.69	MILAN, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ)—	
Revenue (millions)	222.1 224.9	Republic Steel		Profits at Mediobanca, the big	
Profits (millions)	10.76 8.41	Third Quarter	1974 1973	Italian state-owned credit insti-	
Per Share	.72 .55	Revenue (millions)	738.4 497.8	tute, totaled \$3.8 billion lire (about	
Nine months		Profits (millions)	62.56 20.62	\$15.6 million) in the fiscal year	
Revenue (millions)	715.9 630.9	Per Share	3.87 1.27	ended last June, up from 6.5	
Profits (millions)	27.55 21.86	Nine months		billion lire the year before, but the	
Per Share	1.81 1.40	Revenue (millions)	2,053.7 1,513.8	board of directors reported today	
Nine months		Profits (millions)	120.93 56.89		
		Per Share	7.48 4.07		

**Suez Canal Sets  
Contract to Widen,  
Deepen Channel**

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (Reuters).—A Japanese company said today it had won an order worth \$6.6 billion yen (about \$109 million) to deepen and widen the Suez Canal to allow it to take ships of 150,000 tons.

Felix-Ocean Construction Co. said that under a provisional contract signed with the Suez Canal Authority, the depth would be increased from 15 to 19.5 meters (49 to 63 feet) and the width at the water's edge from 90 to 160 meters (295 to 525 feet). Work is to start in the latter half of next year, after sunken ships blocking the canal have been raised, and would take three and a half years.

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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

1974- Stocks and High, Low, Div in S P/E										1974- Stocks and High, Low, Div in S P/E										1974- Stocks and High, Low, Div in S P/E																			
4174	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4174	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4174	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4174	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4175	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4175	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4175	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4175	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4176	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4176	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4176	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4176	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4177	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4177	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4177	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4177	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4178	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4178	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4178	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4178	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4179	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4179	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4179	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4179	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4180	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4180	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4180	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4180	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4181	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4181	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4181	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4181	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4182	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4182	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4182	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4182	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4183	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4183	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4183	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4183	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4184	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4184	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4184	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4184	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4185	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4185	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4185	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4185	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4186	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4186	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4186	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4186	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4187	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4187	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4187	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4187	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4188	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4188	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4188	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4188	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4189	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4189	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4189	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4189	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4190	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4190	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4190	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4190	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4191	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4191	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4191	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4191	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
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4193	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4193	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4193	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4193	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4194	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4194	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4194	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4194	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4195	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4195	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4195	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4195	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
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4197	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4197	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4197	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4197	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4198	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4198	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4198	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4198	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4199	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4199	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4199	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4199	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37
4200	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4200	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4200	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37	4200	30 1/2	Abt L	1.22	16	67	22	37	37	37

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Opening December 1, 1974, the new Melbourne Hilton overlooks the Royal Botanic, Fitzroy and Treasury Gardens. 5 minutes from centre of city. Located on the site of the Cliveden Mansions, the hotel offers an extensive choice of excellent restaurants, health club and heated swimming pool.

**SYDNEY HILTON** Opening early 1975, the new Sydney Hilton, located in the heart of the business and shopping district, offers four restaurants, seven bars, swimming pool and impressive views.

السوق العالمية







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## A stylized map of the United States, where the landmass is formed by a collage of various international travel stickers and signs. The stickers include 'PARIS' in a large oval, 'Panama City' in a circle, 'SINGAPORE' in a rectangular frame, 'HONOLULU' in a circular frame, 'USA' in a rectangular frame, 'JORDAN' in a tall rectangular frame, 'GERMANY' in a rectangular frame, and 'NASSAU' in a small oval at the top. The map is oriented with the top of the United States pointing towards the upper right of the frame. The background is a light, textured grey.

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200 Anglo Cent	5	97	97	+	1	3655 Mtg Hld	21
200 Illinois B	5	97	97	+	1	3660 Mtg Hld	21
200 Almirax	5	490	490	+	1	700 Mtg Hld	21
7800 Argus	C	pr	5	94	94	14960 Argus	10
8000 Alcoa	A	5	524	524	+	2000 Murray	5
12000 Banister	C	5	524	51	57	4000 Nat Trust	5
4150 Bank H	5	354	352	36	1	4230 Norcan	36
7000 Bep	A	20	494	494	+	12000 O'Rand	3
12221 Bell Canad	5	524	474	474	+	1000 O'Rand	36
10000 Bell Canad	5	524	474	474	+	1000 O'Rand	36
4330 Bell Corp	30	305	265	300	+	6550 O'Rand	4
3000 Bovis Cor	10	114	110	110	+	1210 Pamour	5
10000 Bovis Cor	10	114	110	110	+	8000 P&G	5
1750 Bramalea	310	300	300	300	+	12000 Pelling H V	5
3000 Bramdale	310	300	300	300	+	2000 Pembina	200
2225 Brierley M	5	424	424	424	+	10000 P&G	5
300 BC Forest	5	111	111	111	+	85 Pine Point	5
51000 Brierley M	5	424	424	424	+	1000 Pines	5
1810 Brunswyk	400	425	425	425	+	1000 Pines	5
1000 Budd Auto	5	6	6	6	+	925 Que Sturg	5
2500 Budd Auto	5	6	6	6	+	10000 R&W	5
1000 Cad Frwv	5	106	106	106	+	2000 Reed Ostr	4
2000 Cad Pow	5	194	194	194	+	225 Reichhold	5
5200 Canam	5	119	119	119	+	10000 Reichhold	5
7000 Canpau A	470	465	470	470	+	475 Reichman	5
3000 Canpau A	5	1516	1516	1516	+	5000 Sells	470
3525 Can Perm	5	415	415	415	+	1174 Shell Can	5
3000 C Ture	5	415	395	400	+	24008 Sherrill	5
140 C Ture	5	415	395	400	+	5000 Sherrill	5
5525 C Imp Gas	354	228	228	228	+	3525 Simonsen	5
1130 C Inc	5	475	475	475	+	1953 Imperial S	5
1469 C Inc	5	354	344	344	+	10000 S&S	5
1354 C Unclacs	5	354	344	344	+	1900 Salt W Can	40
1000 Cambra	220	250	250	250	+	2000 Southern A	5
3525 Castalar	405	400	400	400	+	8237 Southco	5
4000 Castalar	5	354	354	354	+	2000 Southern A	5
3525 Cheriton O	5	354	354	354	+	3575 Sundale O	40
10000 Chldy	1	395	385	390	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
1245 C Holiday	1	395	385	390	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
2200 Can Bldg	220	220	220	220	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
2200 Can Bldg	220	220	220	220	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
3422 Can Distrb	5	712	712	712	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
2945 Can Distrb	5	712	712	712	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
3525 Conwest	5	285	285	285	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
4600 Cralmst	400	395	395	395	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
1130 Cralmst	5	375	375	375	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
925 Denton	5	375	375	375	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
3000 Dorasco	3	224	224	224	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
1965 Don Dorasco	1	146	146	146	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
3000 Dyras L	490	480	490	490	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
4000 East M	440	440	440	440	+	10000 Teck Cor	5
100							

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**B**ankers read the International Herald Tribune for real estate investment opportunities.

5



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2-Sales in full.  
 Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last year's earnings, and include dividends in the form of stock dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.  
 1-Stock dividend. 2-Preferred stock dividend plus stock dividend. 3-Liquidating dividend. 4-Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. 5-Declared or paid after stock dividend. 6-Declared or paid after stock dividend plus stock dividend on accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. 7-New issue. 8-Paid the year dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken after dividend omitted. 9-Declared or paid after stock dividend plus stock dividend. 10-Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on date of payment. 11-Declared or paid in full. 12-Stock dividend. 13-Ex dividend and sale. 14-In full, x-Ex distribution, y-Ex-Rights, xz-Without warrants, wz-With warrants. 15-Not evenly distributed. 16-Not evenly distributed. 17-In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or reorganized by the Federal Reserve Bank. 18-Share issue subject to interest equalization tax.  
 Year's high and low range does not include changes in price during the year.  
 Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the new stock price is shown in parentheses after the new stock price.

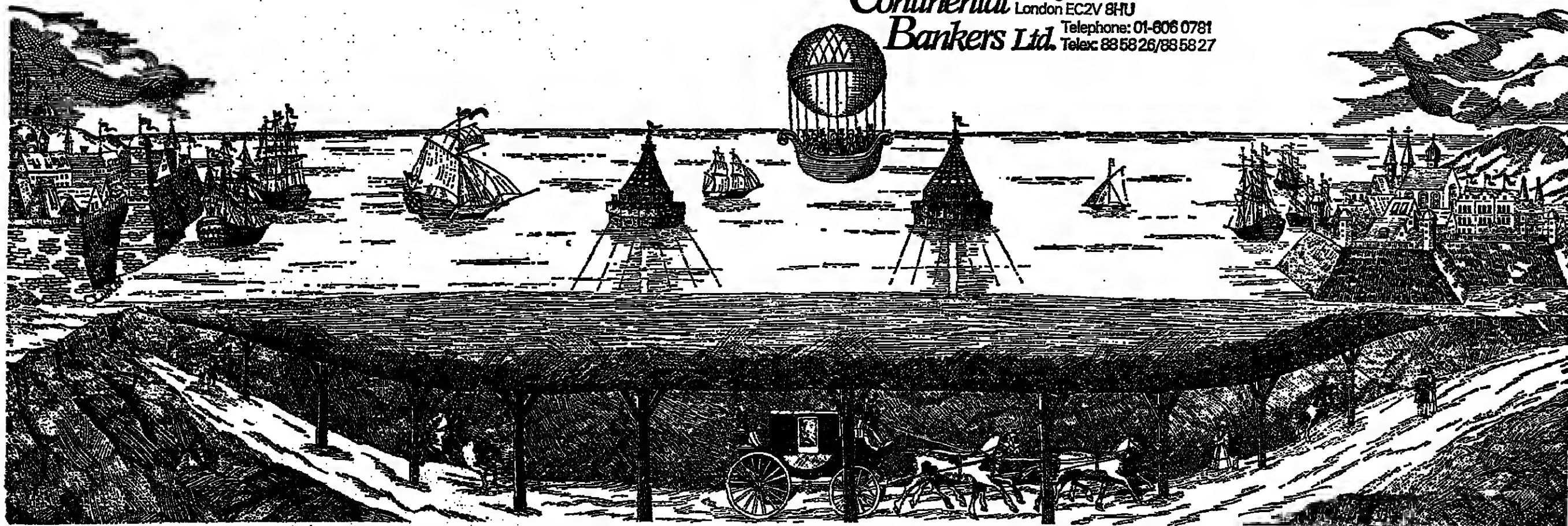
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## s Hunter to Face Downing Third Game in Oakland

By Leonard Koppett

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 15 (UPI)—Jim (Catfish) Hunter, a reluctant rebel and perhaps the best pitcher ever active, and Al Downing, an all-but-forgotten 33-year-old left-hander, move into baseball's center stage tonight as the World Series resumes at its second site. The Oakland A's and Los Angeles Dodgers are tied at one victory apiece in the four-of-seven-game competition.

Good weather was predicted and the A's were favored by 2-3 to win the third game. However, the Dodgers remained the slight choice at 6 1/2-5 to take the series.

Hunter, who struck out the final batter in a rare relief appearance to lock up Oakland's 3-2 victory in the first game last Saturday in Los Angeles, has been in the headlines primarily for his contract dispute with Charles O. Finley, the team's owner. Hunter says Finley has not met a contract stipulation, and that he is therefore a free agent.

That issue, if pursued to the bitter end, could have revolutionary consequences for baseball's player-control structure. But Hunter has tried to avoid talking about it until the series is over, and his personal history does not suggest he will be the one to storm legal ramparts.

**Victorious Total**  
His pitching history, however, is nothing short of dazzling. He joined the A's at the age of 19, when the team was still in Kansas City, and never spent an inning in the minors.

In his fourth season, 1968, he pitched a perfect game (27 men up, 27 men down), the only one the American League has had in half a century. His victory totals for the last four seasons have been 21, 21, 21 and 25. He has started four series games, won

three (with no decision in the other), and both his relief turns contributed to victories.

A soft-spoken North Carolinian only now gaining public recognition in proportion to the professional respect he has long enjoyed, he is particularly noticeable among the flamboyant A's. But they see him as their key asset in two world championships and their pursuit of a third.

Downing, on the other hand, won only five games for the Dodgers this year, nine last year and nine the year before. He is starting only because Tommy John, a regular, injured his arm in mid-season and required surgery, and because Doug Rau, the young pitcher who inherited John's assignments, did poorly the last two months.

**Long History**  
Downing was given one important start in September and shut out the San Francisco Giants in a key game. His present assignment was probably the result of that performance.

He came up first with the New York Yankees briefly in 1961 and 1962, then as a regular in 1963, and was compared to Sandy Koufax for his speed and devastating curve. In 1964 he led the American League in strikeouts, and kept posting exceptional totals until a succession of arm injuries turned him into a different style of pitcher in 1970.

After spending a grim 1970 season with Oakland and Milwaukee, he bounced back as a 20-game winner with the Dodgers in 1971. But he has been only sporadically successful since, and this year dropped out of the regular starting rotation for the first time.

However, he is the only Dodger pitcher with real series experience before this year. In 1963 and 1964 with the Yankees he made two starts (losing both) and two relief appearances.

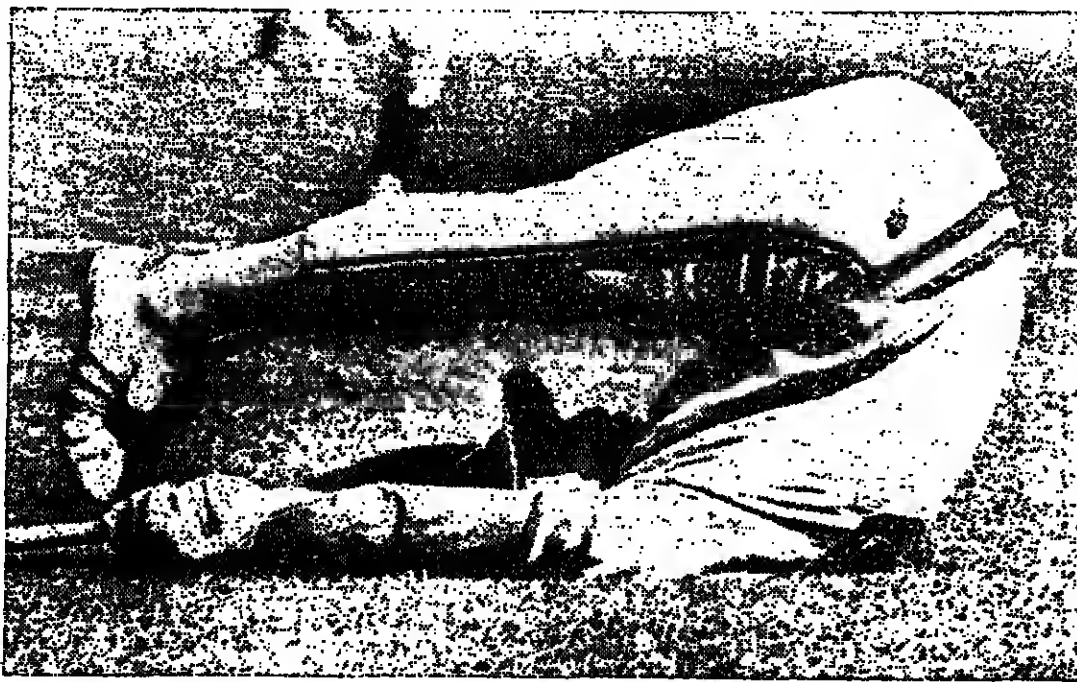
Against Downing, manager Alvin Dark, at yesterday's workout, was contemplating changes in the Oakland batting order.

"Will you check it with Finley?" Dark was asked, inevitably. "I talk over all possible changes with the general manager," said Dark. "Every general manager is entitled to that respect."

Finley acts as his own general manager and his wishes have been considered carefully at all times.

Two possible changes were mentioned by Dark: Bert Campaneris and Bill North, who have been batting first and second since the second game of the playoffs, may be reversed in the lineup. Joe Rudi, who has been hitting fifth, may be moved up to second against a left-handed pitcher, with Gene Tenace moving up from sixth to fifth and Campaneris or North dropped to sixth.

Hard and fast decisions about Oakland batting orders are usually made shortly before game time. Up to then, everything is a maybe.



PREPARING FOR STRETCH—Oakland catcher Ray Fosse goes through calisthenics routine during a day off in World Series against Dodgers. The competition is tied at 1-1.

## NFL Cards Even Awe Their Coach

By William N. Wallace

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Don Coryell, the mild, modest coach of the Cardinals who will be 50 on Thursday, is awed, apologetic, and anxious about the surprising achievements of his team in the National Football League this season—five victories, no defeats. He is pinching himself.

"Anyone can beat us real easily," he said yesterday in the wake of the Cardinals' impressive 31-28 decision over Dallas, the first St. Louis triumph against the Cowboys in seven games over the past four years. Coryell is so direct and realistic that his concerns are not a typical coaching ploy. "We could have lost three games this season just as well as we won them," he went on. "And Dallas could have won three just as well as we lost them. In football you never

know. That's what keeps us all up late at night."

The Cardinals are in a position to make the NFL playoffs, which would come as an utter shock to Coryell, a second-year pro coach who tipped into the league last year from a distant football outpost, San Diego State University.

He had good passers and receivers out there like Dennis Shaw, now his back-up quarterback, and Gary Garrison, with the Chargers. He was labeled an offensive-minded "college" coach who liked to throw the ball and was casual about defense. Therefore, he was not expected to last too long.

The labeling was awry. True, the Cardinals this season have been a big-play team, eight of 16 touchdowns scored from 56 yards out or beyond. What's the philosophy, the mys-

tique, that makes this coach a little different in the stereotyped NFL?

"There isn't any," he replied. "It doesn't make a very good story but we do pretty much what everyone else does. We've just been very fortunate." He repeated that word four more times in talking about the Cardinals, who had lost nine of 14 games in each of the last three seasons.

Coryell pointed out that any coach who had Mel Gray, Terry Metcalf and Jim Hart for offense would be inclined to go for a big play. Gray, the fleet receiver, and Hart, the strong-armed quarterback, have combined for touchdown passes of 68, 57, 59 and 80 yards. Metcalf, the halfback, is a game breaker from scrimmage or returning punts and kickoffs.

"But we also play ball control to help our defense like everybody else," he said.

While the coach is passive, his team is not. It's full of enthusiasm and joy and it hits. There are no stars casting shadows on others. "We kept the players who have fire and spirit," he said. "They work hard and pay attention. We all know we need each other. There's no way we can win unless everyone does his part."

Injuries have been overcome. Dave Butz, the best defensive lineman; Tom Banks, the outstanding center; Ken Willard, the regular fullback; and Terry Miller, the special team leader, have all been lost for the season.

Coryell is cautious because he knows the road ahead will be difficult in the Eastern Division of the National Conference. The Eagles are the game behind and have a four-game winning streak. The Redskins, apparently revitalized with Sonny Jurgensen back at quarterback, are two games behind, and the Cowboys, although beaten in four of five starts, still seem formidable.

## ck Bounce Is Often Given Europe's Soccer Coaches

By Brian Glanville

ON, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Who a manager? In London, four of the five division club managers resigned or been sacked sustained night of the dyes. Bertie Mee, the of Arsenal, an administrator rather than a tactician, has been assured publicly loyal chairman, Denis Od, that he has his support sure that he has, remember that Hill-Wood, similar support to Mee's son, Billy Wright, who it, in the end.

Latek, the manager of pean Cup holders, Bayern is surely, though, entitled more baffled than any the start of the season, ned to be riding higher? was Bundesliga champion of Europe, and men had played a major conquest of the World hat would West Ger-ve been, after all, with Mulker, Franz Becken-aul Drehter?

Brehter left for Real Bayern lost a host, 1 matches abroad, lost 1st day of the sea-3-1 at home to Schalke

first defeat in Munich ams, and on Latek, not quite out, he has ed officially, been "s- an; Beckenbauer is, for ont, the team manager, would envy him the lash against East Ger-ption Magdeburg in pean Cup? Bayern will smarten itself consider-ore all the goals it 1 that same Olympic on March 23.

I spent an evening with Wicbadon during the up, this shared, and tic man remarked, "it it for a manager to be pro) and a gentleman. ed both!"

The president of Bayern, Wilhelm Neudecker, was very brusque about it all. "Latek didn't feel the need to telephone me after the defeat against Schalke," he said, "so he will learn what I have to tell him from the papers." Allegedly Latek (can a manager really have so sharply declined in so few months?) was not working hard enough, was not giving sufficient time to the team, was not bothering to build up good reserves; and was allowing "starch stars as Uli Hoessgen to spend too much of their time in lucrative occupations which had nothing to do with the profession of footballer."

Ringling words. High flown moral attitudes. Whereupon Bayern goes straight out and buys... whom? Why, our old friend Zoltan Varga, and well come back to that very Bundesliga where, but a few years ago, you seemed to have been permanently banned! Varga, some of you may remember, was suspended by the West German football federation for allegedly being involved in the "throwing" of certain games by his club, Hertha Berlin.

When Olympique Marseilles wanted him, the French president of the Football Federation sponsored with a splendid, "We are honored because we are honorable!" and said no. Aberdeen and the Scottish authorities, less obsessed by moral niceties, signed Varga, a fine Hungarian inside-forward who initially defected from his country's Olympic team in Mexico six years ago, to play for Hertha. Then Ajax signed him but has failed to get the best out of him. And now, Bayern. Happy days.

Magdeburg, which won the Cupwinners Cup last May, will give Bayern a run for its money, not least the powerful Sparwasser, who scored in Hamburg that splendid goal which beat West Germany in the World Cup. Varga is lively inside-forward Pommerenke a man to be under-rated. Last season, Bayern got the better of those other East Germans, Dynamo Dresden. But it wasn't in a state of crisis then.

## Aaron Reportedly Talks to Brewers About '75 Pact

OAKLAND, Oct. 15 (AP)—The president of the Atlanta Braves, Dan Donohue, has given home run king Hank Aaron permission to deal with the Milwaukee Brewers.

Aaron, 40, had planned to retire after the end of the season but has been hedging on his decision.

An arrangement is reportedly in the works by which Aaron would serve as the Braves' designated-hitter next season and then take over as the club's general manager.

Aaron broke Babe Ruth's all-time home run record of 714 early in the season. He now has 738 homers.

## Sedgman Tops Gonzales

PERDUE BEACH, Calif., Oct. 15 (UPI)—Frank Sedgman of Australia beat American Pancho Gonzales, 6-3, 6-2 to win the Almaden Beach senior's tennis tournament.

## Woman Doctor Goes Long Way To Find Use for Female's Fat

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Women's higher fat content gives them a superiority over men in long-distance running, says marathon runner Dr. Joan Uliot.

The 34-year-old medical researcher says her study of physiology shows that a "curious thing happens to most men at about the 20-mile mark" in running.

"Suddenly, their strength and power goes," a dip that doesn't happen to women, says Dr. Uliot, who began jogging four years ago and recently finished sixth in the 26-mile international women's marathon in Germany.

Under ordinary circumstances, she said, human muscle gets its energy from glycogen, which is stored in muscle cells. Research, she said, has shown that only enough glycogen can be stored in muscle tissue to last two hours, or about 20 miles, when running. Thus men have a clear advantage because of their greater strength and proportion of their weight devoted to muscle—until the 20-mile mark.

"After the glycogen is used up, the muscles have more fat but can metabolize it more efficiently," Dr. Uliot said. "In long distance races, she said, men often finish in sheer agony 'but the women great.'"

With a little encouragement and dedication, said Dr. Uliot, women should be able to challenge and defeat men in long marathons, and the longer the better.

## Injuries, Retirements Change Picture in NBA

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP)—The morning after Kareem Abdul-Jabbar suffered a hand and scratched left eye, Milwaukee Bucks coach Larry Costello convened an emergency three-hour practice.

With the possibility of pro basketball's most dominant player being out of the Bucks lineup for more than a month, Costello took immediate action to restyle the team's offense.

Change will be the keynote of the National Basketball Association's 29th season, which starts tomorrow. Uncertainty is rampant because of injuries to Abdul-Jabbar and Dave Cowens of the defending champion Boston Celtics, plus holdouts by Chicago Bulls stars Bob Love and Norm Van Lier.

Such factors could serve as a catalyst to intensify the shifting of NBA strength. Network television executives probably are shuddering at the possibility of Portland, Seattle—with Bill Walton—and Buffalo supplanting the major markets of New York and Los Angeles as NBA power.

Additionally, the NBA lost more "name" players through retirement than any previous season. Gone are Jerry West of the Los Angeles Lakers, Oscar Robertson of Milwaukee and three New York Knicks—Willis Reed, Dave DeBusschere and Jerry Lucas.

The Knicks, NBA champions twice in the past five years, would be an odd-on choice to miss the playoffs if the NBA had not expanded its "real season"—the playoffs—to 10 teams, one more from each conference. The two top teams in each division, plus the team with the next best record in each division gain the playoffs.

The regular 82-game NBA schedule is played, primarily, to determine home-court advantage in the playoffs.

Another expansion team is set for Toronto by the 1975-76 season. The owners, in a bidding war with the ABA, like to divvy up those \$6 million-plus initiation fees.

By the time Toronto's franchise is operating Walton's impact on the NBA will be known. The Portland Trail Blazers spent a reported \$3.5 million for the UCLA center.

A possible hargain might be the \$100,000 Portland paid Cleveland to allow coach Lenny Wilkens to regain his playing status.

Wilkens, one of the best play-makers in NBA history, starts his 16th season. Last year he played for the Cleveland Cavaliers before retiring to become Portland's coach.

The eventual NBA champion likely will be free of injury, if past form holds. When the Lakers won in 1973, their starters missed only nine regular-season games. Meanwhile, the 1973 Knicks, the 1973 Celtics and 1974 Bucks were thwarted in championship bids by injuries to key players, who could not be replaced.

It remains to be seen whether Jabbar comes back in top form, whether effects of Cowens's broken foot slows him, whether the Lakers overcome Cazzie Russell's knee injury and whether the Washington Bullets' Wes Unseld rebounds from his second knee operation.

There are at least eight teams with legitimate hopes at the title: Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Portland and Washington.

A look at the divisions:  
**ATLANTIC**  
Cowens is out until the end of November. The Celtics have two ways to try to replace him: they can use three forwards—John Havlicek, Paul Silas and Don Nelson—or a backup center. One reserve, Henry Finkel, necessitates sacrificing the Celtics' running game. The other, recent Los Angeles free-agent Jim Anderson, well, he is a four-year ABA veteran, but could not last more than two days this season in the Philadelphia 76ers' camp.

Chaney, who disrupts opposition offenses, collects numerous fouls and guards Walt Frazier and Phil Chenier as well as any one, is playing out his option.

Buffalo is healthy, more experienced and bolstered by the addition of Bob Weiss from Chicago. He is a veteran guard who can relieve Ernie DiGregorio and Randy Smith. The Braves' front line of Bob McAdoo, Garfield Heard and Jim McMillian is first class.

New York, which rose to power with a strong center and the best bench in basketball, will fall without the same. The Knicks have Frazier, Earl Monroe and Bill Bradley, with former reserves Phil Jackson and John Gianelli starting.

Philadelphia got Billy Cunningham back from the ABA to go with 11 players who survived. Gene Shue's 31-man training camp. Fred Carter remains a holdout.

**CENTRAL**  
The Bulls all the way, although the league finish will be close if Unseld does not come around. Atlanta, with three rookies and three second-year players but without Maravich and Walt Bellamy, will be better than its 35-47 finish a year ago. Guard Herm Gilliam is out six weeks following knee surgery. Coach Cotton Fitzsimmons is still experimenting with his lineup, where rookie guard Tom Henderson and ex-Knicks Dean Meminger have been impressive. Second-year man Dwight Jones will start at center.

Houston lacks a top center. Cleveland coach Bill Fitch scheduled only two exhibition games since his team will play on the road the first two weeks of the season and New Orleans coach Scotty Robertson will be allowed to keep 15 players until Dec. 1.

**MIDWEST**  
The question had been "can Milwaukee without Robertson finish ahead of Chicago with Nate Thurmond?" Following Jabbar's injury, Chicago's holdouts and Dave Bing's early return to the Pistons, the question now is, "Will Detroit beat them both?"

The Pistons won 40 of their last 59 games after a slow start last season. The uncertainty now is whether center Bob Lanier's knees will hold up. Bing, who wanted to renegotiate his contract, did not come to camp saying he would not

## Defeat 49ers

## Lions Come Out Passing To Gain First Triumph

DETROIT, Oct. 15 (UPI)—Quarterback Bill Munson, who drew boos when he came out passing, threw a 13-yard touchdown pass to Larry Walton last night to insure the Detroit Lions of their first National Football League victory this season, 17-13, over the San Francisco 49ers.

Dennis Morrison, San Francisco's left-handed first-year quarterback, had a rough go of it in his first starting assignment. Detroit's defense stopped San Francisco thrusts time after time, holding the 49ers without a touchdown until the final 33 seconds of the game.

With the 49ers trailing, 10-3, in the third quarter, San Francisco rookie Wilbur Jackson raced 64 yards to the Lion two. But Detroit linemen Charlie Weaver, Paul Nannoff and Jim Laskovic thwarted successive attempts at the goal line and Bruce Gossett wound up kicking a 18-yard field goal.

Two possessions later, Detroit's Dick Jauron set up Munson's touchdown pass with a 45-yard punt return.

Munson found Walton alone in the end zone on third down with just 15 seconds gone in the final quarter to boost Detroit's lead to 17-6.

San Francisco drove to the Detroit six with five minutes left, but Morrison was intercepted. The 49ers' rookie finally hit Jackson with an 11-yard scoring pass with 33 seconds left in the game.

Munson did a rare thing for a Detroit quarterback—he passed on the first play of the game. The play drew boos from the less than capacity crowd of 54,199 and they continued booing though Munson completed his next two passes for short gains. He wound up gaining 130 yards in the air by completing 15 of his 32 passes.

Steve Owens plunged one yard for a touchdown early in the second quarter to give Detroit a 7-3 lead after Gossett kicked a 27-yard field goal for San Francisco. Errol Mann kicked a 31-yard field goal shortly before halftime for the Lions, now 1-1.

Wide-receiver Danny Abramowicz tied an NFL record set by Lance Alworth when he caught a five-yard pass in the first quarter, the 96th consecutive

game in which he has had a reception. Morrison completed his first NFL start by completing 17 of 40 for 171 yards, but he only had been successful on six of 22 passes for 72 yards prior to his team's last two possessions.

## NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PF	PA		
New England	5	3	0	1.000	145	81			
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	.800	94	41			
Miami	3	2	0	.600	114	108			
NY Jets	1	4	0	.200	65	106			
Baltimore	0	5	0	.000	40	149			
CENTRAL									
Cincinnati	4	1	0	.800	123	71			
Philadelphia	3	2	1	.600	98	112			
Cleveland	1	4	0	.200	82	143			
Houston	1	4	0	.200	52	115			
WEST									
Oakland	4	1	0	.800	115	62			
San Francisco	3	2	1	.600	102	77			
Kansas City	2	3	0	.400	90	101			
San Diego	1	4	0	.200	72	93			
NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
	W	L	T	Pct.	PP	PF	PA		
St. Louis	5	3	0	1.000	118	57			
Pittsburgh	4	1	0	.800	112	63			
Washington	3	2	0	.600	90	73			
Dallas	1	4	0	.200	80	81			
NY Giants	1	4	0	.200	54	76			
CENTRAL									
Minnesota	5	3	0	1.000	124	61			
Green Bay	3	2	0	.600	83	67			
Chicago	2	3	0	.400	79	66			
Detroit	1	4	0	.200	64	74			
WEST									
Los Angeles	3	2	0	.600	77	60			
San Francisco	2	3	0	.400	58	95			
San Diego	2	3	0	.400	50	71			
New Orleans	1	4	0	.200	54	111			

## Desert Vixen 1st In Matchmaker

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 15 (AP)—Desert Vixen, ridden by Laila Pincus Jr., took her third straight stakes victory yesterday, winning the Matchmaker Stakes by 3/4 of a length over Coragios. The 4-year-old daughter of in Reality-Desert Trial equaled the stakes record of 1 minute 55 1/5 seconds, under 123 pounds, in winning the 1-3/16-mile test for fillies and mares.

Desert Vixen, the 1973 3-year-old filly champion who now is a strong candidate to be top older filly of 1974, paid \$2.00 and \$2.40 for \$2 across the board.

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At the piano Mikhail  
**ROSTROPOVITCH**  
Tchickovsky Stravinsky Moussorgsky

**BIARRITZ vs SAINT MICHEL**  
**UGG ODEON vs BONAPARTE**

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**JAM WATERSTON / LOV CHILE** and  
**BRUCE DEAN / TOM** Produced by DAVID MERRICK  
Directed by JACK CLAYTON / Screenplay by FRANK FORD / COSTUME

Based on the novel by F. SCOTT FITZGERALD  
Music Produced by JAMES NEWSON  
(This Production distributed by Orion Pictures  
In the Paramount Pictures and Orion Pictures Companies)

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